

May 31'22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

May 31, 1922

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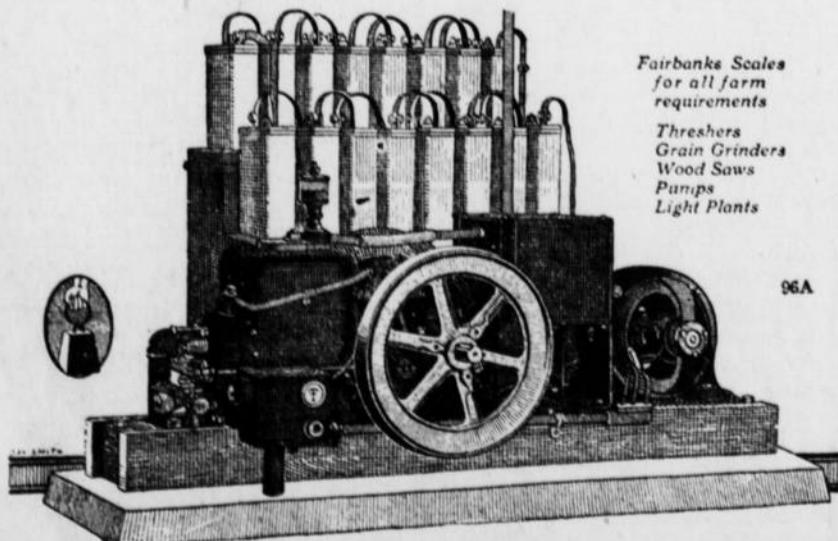
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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No. 22

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified \$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Report on Wheat Board Passed

UNANIMITY was reached by the agricultural committee last Friday on the recommendation to be made to the House of Commons with regard to the Wheat Board. The original resolution moved by R. M. Johnson, which called for such legislation by the Dominion government as would ensure a compulsory Wheat Board by concurrent provincial legislation, was rescinded, Mr. Johnson concurring, so that a motion could be put which would meet with the approval of the committee. He then moved the new resolution, seconded by L. Jolliff, of Lethbridge, which declared that it was "desirable in the national interests that the government immediately create a national wheat marketing agency for

the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922.

"That this agency be given all the powers of the Wheat Board of 1919, as are within the jurisdiction of parliament to grant, except as they include the direct marketing of flour and other mill products.

"And that an act be passed, based on this resolution to become effective by proclamation, as soon as two or more of the provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within provincial jurisdiction."

The resolution carried unanimously and a report based upon it was passed to be presented to the House of Commons.

Our Ottawa Letter

Crerar Favors a Five-Year Naval Holiday—Opposition Condemn Government for Failure to Implement Platform Promises in Reduction of Tariff—By John A. Stevenson

MONDAY, the 22nd, was chiefly consumed in another instalment of the debate upon naval policy, but there were some other episodes. Mr. King tabled the instructions given to our delegates at the Genoa conference and promised Mr. Shaw that a day would be set apart for a thorough discussion of the proceedings of the last Imperial conference. J. W. King, a Progressive, raised the question of the pension rights of the G.T. strikers in 1910, and the premier promised to produce correspondence. Practically no fresh arguments were developed in the naval discussion which was resumed by Mr. Church. He roamed, as usual, over a very wide field and discussed upon our duties to the Empire and his own activities in connection with the Navy League. Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Duff had a long wrangle over the merits of the Aurora as a training ship, and Mr. Meighen made another speech in which he re-emphasized his opinion that the government's plan was a sheer waste of money and a disgraceful attempt to implement what was a real moral obligation.

Progressives for Economy

Mr. Crerar frankly expressed himself in favor of a five-year naval holiday, and declared that world conditions justified the government's economies in naval matters. J. L. Brown, while holding that we must not forget our responsibilities to the British Commonwealth, was prepared to uphold the new plan, and Mr. Forke, in a very sensible speech, rebuked the old parties for raking up so much dead partisan history and reminded the House of the appalling nature of modern warfare. A few Liberal members, chiefly from Quebec, spoke in defence of the governmental plan, and eventually the vote was passed without a division. Thereafter there was a bitter partisan quarrel about the votes for the Lindsay and Quebec arsenals. Donald Sutherland and other Ontario Tories complained strenuously at the favoritism being shown to the latter institution at the expense of the former, and after Mr. Lapointe had moved an amendment cutting down the vote for the Quebec arsenal by \$40,000, Mr. McBride, a Pro-

gressive, went one better and moved a reduction by \$110,000. However, he could only secure Tory support and it was lost. Items for war claims and battlefield memorials were also discussed and passed.

Tuesday was budget day and Mr. Fielding's speech is given elsewhere in The Guide, but as, after Mr. Fielding concluded his speech at 5 p.m., Sir H. Drayton asked for an adjournment of the debate, some other business was dealt with. Mr. Motherwell tried to secure a second reading for his amendments to the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, but the vigilant Mr. Sales and other Progressives held up its progress awaiting satisfaction on certain points. In the evening a very listless House, which was intent upon the budget debate of tomorrow, passed a number of estimates dealing with the Mounted Police, soldiers' settlement, the department of immigration and colonization and fisheries. On the immigration estimates Mr. Stewart made a statement about the government's policy, but it conveyed practically no fresh information.

Broken Pledges

On Friday when parliament reassembled after two days' holiday, Sir H. Drayton, the opposition financial critic, essayed before a very thin House a hostile analysis of the budget. As it largely followed upon the lines of the recent budgets produced by himself, he had very little real criticism to offer and concentrated chiefly upon the repeal of the regulations dealing with marking and with valuation for customs purposes of goods from countries with depreciated currencies. It pained him to see the barriers which he had raised last year against a flood of cheap German goods thus wantonly removed and the budget would virtually mean free trade with Germany. His analysis of the German economic situation and the evidence he offered about it was very vague, and was subsequently riddled by Mr. Robb, who showed that in the last two years the balance in trade relations between ourselves and Germany had been decidedly in our favor. Sir Henry complained that the budget led nowhere and would settle nothing, and that the

failure to implement the pledges of the Liberal platform was an appalling example of bad political morality. In order to confront the Liberals with their guilt and incidentally to embarrass the Progressives, he moved an amendment which recited the fiscal clauses of the Liberal platform and their reiteration during the campaign, and called upon parliament to condemn the government for its flagrant violation of sacred pledges as subversive of decent standards in political life.

The Government's Defence

Mr. Robb, who followed with a defense of the Liberal party for its failure to implement its platform pledges, took refuge in Mackenzie King's chart theory and declared that the Liberal party was prepared to go as fast as the people of Canada would let it. He cited as evidence Mr. Fielding's pilgrimage to Washington, and hoped the increase of the British preference might produce the relaxation of the cattle embargo. In discussing general tariff policy, while professing sympathy with the farmers, he took the normal protectionist view and argued that the budget took consideration not of sectional interests but of the national welfare. On behalf of the government he promised that reasonable amendments would receive careful consideration in committee. R. J. Woods, of Dufferin, assailed the budget as continuing a system of taxation which bore most heavily upon the classes least able to bear it, and ably exposed the fallacy of the home market doctrine which Mr. Robb had stressed.

The veteran, O. Turgeon, made as usual a very Liberal speech, in which he once more expressed his belief in free trade and taxation of land values, but also held that world conditions justified Mr. Fielding in going slow for the moment. He welcomed concessions to farming and fishing industries as a step in the right direction.

J. A. McKelvie, of Yale, bewailed the disaster which the repeal of the valuation clauses would bring to the fruit growers of his beloved Okanagan, and the last speech of the day came from D. W. Warner, of Stratheona, who derided the tariff reductions as trivial and asked what good a cut of 5 per cent. on collars and cuffs would do an Alberta homesteader. The debate was adjourned by the minister of the interior.

U.F.M. Nominating Conventions

The list of U.F.M. nominating conventions as reported to Central office up to date is as follows:

- Gladstone at Gladstone, June 1.
- Springfield at Hazelridge, June 1.
- Lansdowne at Alexander, June 1.
- St. George at Eriksdale, June 1.
- Dufferin at Carman, June 1.
- Virden at Virden, June 2.
- Rockwood at Stonewall, June 2.
- Fairford at Gypsumville, June 2.
- La Verandrye at Ste. Anne, June 3.
- Norfolk at Carberry, June 3.
- Deloraine at Deloraine, June 6.
- Kildonan and St. Andrews, at Selkirk, June 7.
- Turtle Mountain at Boissevain, June 7.
- Beautiful Plains at Neepawa, June 7.
- Arthur at Melita, June 7.
- Fisher at Fisher Branch, June 9.
- Iberville at St. Francois Xavier, June 10.
- Glenwood at Souris, June 12.

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Pure Cocoa—In bulk, 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

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Our Jewel Coffee—No. 88—A Java and Mocha blend. Fresh roasted on our own premises daily. 10 lbs., \$4.45; 5 lbs., \$2.35.

Blended Jam—Apple and Raspberry or Apple and Strawberry. Case, 12 tins, \$5.95; 6 tins, \$3.00; 3 tins, \$1.55.

Shirriff's Pure Flavoring Extracts—2-oz. bottles; 6 bottles, \$1.25; 3 bottles, 65c.

Fresh, Crisp Soda Biscuits—12½-lb. boxes, \$1.90.

Royal Crown Laundry Soap—Large 14-oz. bars. Case, 60 bars, \$4.95; 30 bars, \$2.50; 10 bars, 85c.

Sunlight Soap—Case, 96 bars, \$5.50; 48 bars, \$2.80.

Corn Table Syrup—Case 6 10-lb. tins, \$4.05.

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Columbia
Is Calling
You!**

**THE SEA — THE VALLEYS — THE
MOUNTAINS AWAITS YOU**

PACIFIC OCEAN breezes, moist and cool all summer long; south winds and the mild Japan current to make winter weather ideal—this is British Columbia. Walk in the green fields in the sparkling sunshine in the valley. Lift the dew-covered leaves and pick the luscious great berries ripening there—the strawberries, the loganberries, the blackberries.

Think of the apple orchards inland in the sunny Okanagan—that valley of bees and honey. Smell the fine bouquet of the alfalfa, which grows seven tons to the acre. Five acres, a bungalow, a flivver and you have solved the problem of your life. We have excellent schools, good roads, fine towns.

Learn more about this "Garden Spot of the West" by reading

Farm & Home

Canada's only illustrated weekly farm journal dealing exclusively with British Columbia ranching, blooded stock-raising, dairy farming, orchard culture, berry-growing, seed production, poultry breeding, gardening, available land for settlement and general agricultural conditions as found in British Columbia.

How to Enter

Any bona fide resident anywhere in Canada may participate in this contest by making a payment of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars for subscription to Farm and Home.

A contestant may submit as many solutions as desired, provided a payment of not less than two dollars nor more than five dollars is made with each solution.

All payments made will be credited on a continuous subscription to Farm and Home, unless other instructions are given.

If you send more than one solution at one time, use separate order blanks with each one.

You may order the paper sent to another party if you wish and yet have the solution recorded in your name.

If you are already a subscriber and your subscription is paid in advance, mark order blank "renewal" and your subscription date will be extended according to the amount of your payment.

Different members of a family may send solutions and have all the payments credited on one subscription.

Every cent paid with any solution is credited on subscription to the paper, therefore it is impossible for anyone to lose anything in this contest. You can't lose, and you may win a big prize.

Additional puzzle charts may be obtained at Farm and Home office, or they will be mailed to all who send a self-addressed stamped envelope for them.

Solution and Remittance Blank

FARM AND HOME, Vancouver, B.C.

I desire to enter your Elephant Figure Puzzle Contest and herewith remit, in accordance with the conditions of the same, the sum of \$_____, which please place to my credit for subscription.

The weight of the Elephant is _____ pounds.

Name _____

Address _____

Are you a subscriber now? (Yes or No)

If you wish the paper sent to someone else, insert name below. Otherwise leave blank.

Name _____

Address _____

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PUZZLE CONTEST. Open to any resident of Canada under rules outlined in this advertisement—no limit as to age or place of residence

This Handsome
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the great Farm Paper of British Columbia—one of the leading agricultural weeklies of Canada—a paper which is devoted exclusively to British Columbia's great agricultural interests.

1st Prize \$500 2nd Prize \$300 3rd Prize \$200
FIFTY PRIZES—See Detailed List Below

Here's the Puzzle—How Much Does This Elephant Weigh?

The Problem

Look at the elephant. All you see are figures—no marks or lines of any kind. Each figure stands alone—ranging from 2 to 9. The problem is now to find the total sum of all these figures. Remember that each figure is one unit—there are no groups, like "23's" or "42's"—the highest is 9. Count only one numeral, even if two or several happen to stand together. The tops of the SIXES are curved and the bottoms of the NINES are all perfectly straight. Don't feel doubtful—there is absolutely no trick or illusion, but don't fool yourself into thinking it is as easy as it looks. Get busy and see.

The Prize List

	For One Year's Subscription (\$2.00), Renewal or New Subscriber	For (one) Three Years' Subscription (\$5.00), Renewal or New Subscriber	For Two Sub- scriptions (\$4.00) One of Which Must Be New or Both May Be New
1st	\$200	\$300	\$500
2nd	100	150	300
3rd	50	100	200
4th	25	50	100
5th	15	20	30
6th	10	15	20
7th to 25th	5	8	10
25th to 50th	2	3	5

General Rules

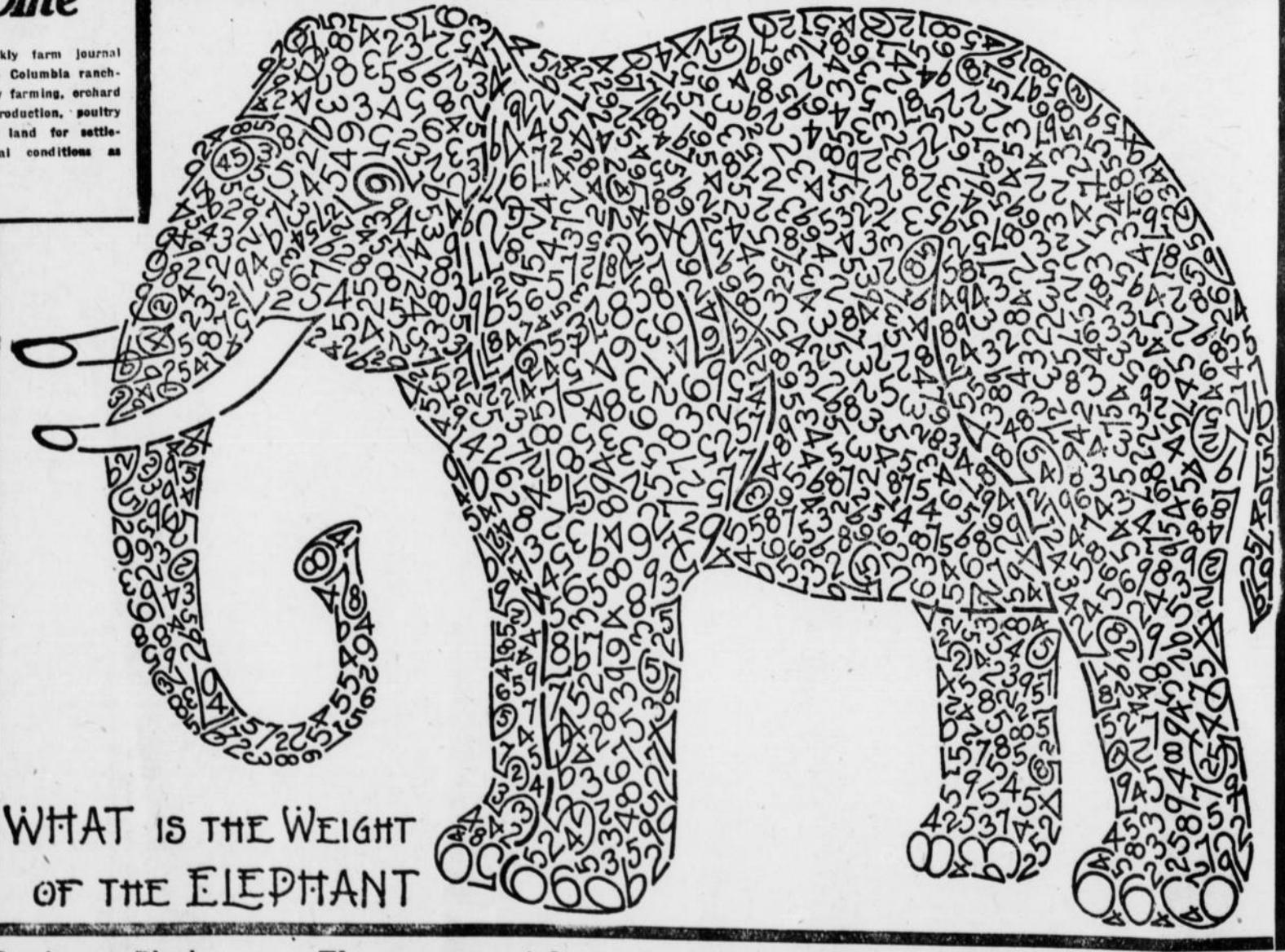
The contest closes June 10, 1922. Solutions which are mailed so they bear postmark of that date will be accepted, even though received a day or so later.

Information will be furnished and rulings made on any points contestants may want information about. The Farm and Home reserves the right to decide any and all questions which arise, and those entering the contest as a part of the contract must do and agree to abide by such rulings.

As many prizes will be received as there are people tied, before any prizes are awarded for less correct solutions. That is, if three people should tie on the best solution, the first three prizes would be reserved for them, and they would be awarded three prizes in the order of the standing of their solution of the next puzzle. That is, the best solution would be awarded the first prize, the next best the second, and the third best the third.

All solutions must be sent in on the blank herewith. No solution unaccompanied by a cash subscription will be accepted. No solution may be changed after it is once registered.

No one directly or indirectly associated with Farm and Home will be allowed to participate in this contest.



**WHAT IS THE WEIGHT
OF THE ELEPHANT**

The correct weight is the sum total of all the numerals on the brute. The prizes will be awarded to the contestant sending in correct or nearest correct answer

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FARM and HOME

137 Pender St. West
Vancouver, B.C.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 31, 1922

Special Manitoba Number

The greater part of this issue of The Guide is devoted to information, financial and otherwise, regarding provincial matters in the province of Manitoba. A large number of questions have been received asking for this information, and The Guide decided, therefore, to publish it for the benefit of its readers generally and those in Manitoba in particular. In this issue will be found the statement of the present financial position of the province, the public debt, the various public utilities and the chief public services that are maintained at the expense of the taxpayer. A careful perusal of this issue will give the electors of Manitoba the greater part of the information they have been seeking. It will aid them in coming to a conclusion as to the kind of government that is needed in the province, and consequently the type of candidate which it is in their best interest to support at the coming election.

The Dominion Budget

A solid fifteen years of experience in budgeting enables a minister of finance to apply most deftly in the region of taxation the old maxim of getting revenue with the minimum of resistance to his proposals. Mr. Fielding was expected by those who knew of his record in the Laurier regime to apply the maxim, and they have not been disappointed. There is probably no man in the House of Commons who knows better how to cloak increases of taxation in apparent remittances, or how to take away with the left hand what is conceded in the right.

When Mr. Fielding, in 1897, established the British preference he earned golden encomiums throughout the country; when he cancelled the relief by heavy cash subsidies to the iron and steel industry it was scarcely noticed. His recent budget contains numerous items of reduction in customs duties, but these are practically all offset by the heavy increase of 50 per cent. in the tax on sales, and it must be remembered that the sales tax is pyramided and the inclusion of the duty in the valuation for the sales tax in imported goods amounts virtually to an increase of the tariff. Mr. Fielding has carefully selected the articles upon which the duty is reduced so as to give the least possible offence to the protected interests, and he has, moreover, in both the amendments to the tariff and the Sales Act, given very special consideration to the fishing industry of his native province. As a measure of relief the budget registers zero.

The one excuse for Mr. Fielding is that increased taxation was necessary. As it is, with an estimated increase in revenue through indirect taxation, that is taxation that is borne by the mass of the people, he has not made revenue and expenditure meet and he will have to resort to further borrowing. He regrets that no beginning has been made in repayment of the national debt, and he realizes that before such a beginning can be made revenue and expenditure must be brought closer together, but he has little to say about cutting down expenditure toward a revenue that will bear little increasing in the direction he is travelling. He evidently prefers taxation that falls heavily upon the mass of the people to taxation that falls upon surplus wealth, and if he has in mind any substantial curtailment of expenditure he omitted to mention it.

The tax upon bank circulation is a tax upon privilege and is good as far as it goes, but the tax on checks is too heavy to remain

a direct tax. It will certainly be passed on in the main by business houses, and it may lead to a lessened use of the check.

Taken all round the budget means an increase in taxation upon the people as a whole; it means an increase in the cost of living at a time when efforts are being made to adjust wages to the cost of living. It is an effort to get more money out of those whose incomes are steadily decreasing. Mr. Fielding has followed in the footsteps of Sir Henry Drayton in increasing the gap between returns from direct and indirect taxation. That gap was considerably reduced by the income tax and the excess profits tax; now we have only the income tax and the sales tax has taken the place of the tax upon excess profits. It is a retrograde movement and the administration will have to retrace its steps before it can hope to secure the revenue that is required before a beginning can be made to reduce the national debt. Persistent failure to balance budgets is the cause of practically all the financial and economic trouble in European countries, and a trouble of that kind is only augmented by further borrowing.

Wealth and the Franchise

At the annual meeting of the Toronto and Ontario branches of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association a week or two ago, the legislative committee of the Ontario branch brought in a report which contained some strong criticism of the Ontario government, including the following gem:

Class consciousness has given us in Ontario an administration admittedly inexperienced in the business of government, the product of a class movement which sought rather to represent than to administer, but which by the narrow margin of a few seats having been injected into power, is compelled through lack of adequate support in the House to temporize rather than to lead.

The result is that a class who contributed by way of the income tax in the year 1921, \$41,000 out of a total of \$20,000,000 for this province is imposing its will upon those who contributed the balance.

The class referred to is the farmer class, and the argument seems to be that because the farmers are not rich enough to contribute more than \$41,000 to the federal revenue through the income tax, therefore it is not right that they should have a representation in the provincial legislature which enables them to form a government. Why the committee should take contributions to a particular federal tax as a base from which to criticise provincial political conditions is obscure but the implication of the argument is plain, namely, that the franchise should be based on wealth and that the poor should be content to be ruled by the wealthy.

The manufacturers become very indignant when someone has the temerity to refer to them as plutorats. It must be admitted that the word has unpleasant connotations, but a plutorat is one who has power because of his wealth, and when wealthy men form a government it is proper to call that form of government a plutocracy. Now when a responsible committee of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association protests against a government that is not based on wealth, and thereby implies that government should be based on wealth, how is it possible to avoid the further implication that the Ontario branch of the C.M.A. at least favors a plutocracy?

Plutocracy has been tried and a dismal failure it was. Bad as things may sometimes be now for the poor, they are not nearly as bad as they were when rich men made the

laws and the poor had nothing to do with them but to obey them. There is a black page in the history of industrialism in that respect, but it is history. To those times there is no going back. Democracy has its defects, but they are not a patch on government of the many by the few. Democracy does place life above wealth, and even in its blunders it is seeking to lift human living to a higher plane. Blunders it will continue to make, and we do not believe that among the manufacturers as a class there is a dominant desire to substitute the tyranny of plutocracy for the blunders of democracy. It seems to be up to some of the better minds among the manufacturers to repudiate the arguments of the legislative committee of the Ontario branch of the C.M.A. and their reactionary implications.

Hanna Supports Beatty

When Chairman Carvell, of the Board of Railway Commissioners, stated that the needs of the Canadian National Railways must be taken into consideration in the fixing of freight rates, he laid down a rule of which more is going to be heard. President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National system, agrees with President Beatty, of the C.P.R., that the Crow's Nest Pass contract should be cancelled and the people given "something just as good" in the way of freight reductions.

President Beatty estimated the loss in revenue to the company if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement were restored at \$15,500,000; President Hanna estimates the loss to the Canadian National at \$10,000,000. In other words, the value of the agreement in comparison with existing rates is approximately \$25,000,000. It is not surprising, therefore, that the railways are anxious to secure the cancellation of the agreement, and their manifest anxiety arouses the suspicion that the "something just as good" which they offer means to them considerably less loss of revenue than they would suffer were the C.N.P. agreement restored.

President Hanna, in fact, expresses the opinion that if the C.N.P. agreement is restored, there might arise claims of discrimination in rates by other parts of the Dominion, and the Board of Railway Commissioners would not be able to resist such claims and would be compelled to make general substantial reductions. Therefore he opposes the restoration of the agreement and thereby jettisons his own counter-proposal of "something just as good."

The very fact of all this opposition by the railways demonstrates the intrinsic value of the C.N.P. agreement to this western country. It is doubtless hard on the Canadian National because that system got nothing out of the agreement, while the C.P.R. got \$3,600,000 in cold cash. The competitors of the C.P.R., however, built in the knowledge that the agreement existed and affected rates and they have no right to plead the handicap of the agreement now. The agreement was meant to give substantial benefit, and it is intolerable to have a demand made now for cancellation of the agreement by one of the parties to it, when the benefits it confers are as much needed as ever they were.

Manitoba Political Situation

The political campaign in Manitoba is dragging on with much uncertainty in regard to the date of election. There seems to be no enthusiasm on the part of the government and its supporters as to the outcome of

the election, and the same apathy is apparent in the ranks of the Conservative party. Two ministers have retired from the government in the past week, and it is rumored that two more will resign very shortly. The date of the election is apparently being delayed by Premier Norris, either by a desire to hold his present ministers or in an endeavor to find new ministers before going to the country. The last semi-official statement issued from government headquarters intimated that the election might not be held until just before harvest. Every unnecessary delay is injurious to the best interests of the province. The election date should be announced as early as possible in order that the situation may be cleared up.

Nominating conventions are being held all over the province by the United Farmers during the first week of June, and it is expected that they will have a full slate of candidates in the field with the likelihood of a great majority of them being returned in the election. Every indication now points to as near a certainty as anything political can be certain that the farmers will be faced with the responsibility of carrying on the government when the election is over. The unfortunate alignment of the Norris government with the Mackenzie King party has alienated a considerable amount of support from the government of those who believe that provincial and federal matters should be kept separate. There is also a strong and widespread feeling that only a new government can successfully cope with the financial problems of the province, reduce the expenditures and readjust a number of matters that need correcting. This feeling prevails very strongly in the city of Winnipeg, where a movement is rapidly gaining ground to nominate Progressive candidates in sympathy with and to co-operate with the farmer candidates in the rural districts. It points to the strong likelihood of there being a Pro-

gressive group in the next legislature strong enough to organize a government representing both city and country, which may thus co-operate in forming the kind of government that Manitoba greatly needs today.

One of the most urgent needs of the moment is that the farmers at their conventions should select the very best candidates available. The old party idea of nominating a party candidate who is a good fellow and can shake hands with every elector and call him or her by name has passed away. What is needed today is men and women of outstanding ability, good judgment and high character, who will be able to take a real active part in shaping the legislation of the province. By sending to the legislature candidates of such a type the farmers will have taken the first step to ensure the ablest government that has yet administered the affairs of the province.

Unwarranted Misrepresentation

In its issue of May 10, the Farmer's Advocate insinuates that the United Grain Growers is responsible for the Canada Grain Act being declared unconstitutional, and in the same issue hints that the farmers' company has some ulterior motive for not paying the excess overage charges to the federal government. The facts are that the constitutionality of the Grain Act was challenged more than a year ago by the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co. (owned by James Richardson and Sons), when it refused to pay to the Dominion government the excess overage charges for 1920, which all other elevator companies paid. The government has not collected the 1920 overages from the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., and consequently other elevator companies, including the United Grain Growers, do not consider they are entitled to make payment for 1921 until the Dominion government establishes its right by collecting the 1920 overages from

the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company.

One section of the Canada Grain Act was found by the Manitoba Appeal Court, in a decision handed down on April 24, 1922, in the Manitoba Grain Company case, to be beyond the powers of the Canadian parliament. Sir Lomer Gouin has announced that the government, through the Board of Grain Commissioners, will appeal this decision before the Supreme Court of Canada, and the matter is therefore sub judice. This is an extremely important question, and the federal government is in duty bound to take prompt action if necessary to secure amendments to the B.N.A. Act, to make the Canada Grain Act constitutional. Otherwise the grain trade of Western Canada will develop into a chaotic condition.

No doubt the organized farmers may be entitled to some legitimate criticism, otherwise they would hardly be human. They have, however, a right to expect from a journal that derives all its support from farmers, that such criticism should be based upon facts and not upon wilful misrepresentations such as the Farmer's Advocate has employed on several occasions recently.

The day before Mr. Fielding brought down his budget, the Montreal Gazette editorially begged the minister of finance not to cut down the tariff, and it concluded by saying: "Mr. Fielding may avow himself a theoretical free trader, he may laud the principles of the Liberal platform of 1919 as appropriate to the day, but if he remains now consistent to his declarations of a year ago on the tariff, the people of Canada will breathe easier on Wednesday morning." Well, Mr. Fielding was not inconsistent with himself to the point of hurting, and it may be supposed that the Gazette and its friends are now happy and breathing easier. What the people of Canada may be thinking is another question.



The Provincial Political Handicap

Political History of Manitoba

A Short Review of Politics and Political Questions in the Province since its Formation in 1870

JUST a trifle over half a century ago, the vast tract of territory now included in the three prairie provinces was under the sway of "the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," better known as the Hudson's Bay Company. That territory was purchased from the Company which surrendered all its rights, privileges, franchises and governing powers to "the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty," by a Deed of Surrender dated November 19, 1869, in consideration of the sum of \$1,500,000 paid by the Canadian government with certain other concessions. Six months earlier, to be exact, on June 22, 1869, the Royal assent was given to an act of the Canadian government, entitled, "An act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories when united with Canada," and the

Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba Since Confederation

Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
Francis G. Johnston, Esq.	April 9, 1872
Hon. Alex. Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
Hon. Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 7, 1876
Hon. James C. Aikens, P.C.	Sept. 22, 1882
Sir John Shultz	July 1, 1888
Hon. J. C. Patterson, P.C.	Sept. 2, 1895
Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 15, 1900
Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. (2nd term)	Sept. 6, 1906
Sir Douglas C. Cameron, K.C.M.G.	July 22, 1911
Sir J. A. M. Aikins	Aug. 5, 1916

said Rupert's Land certainly stood in need of government. A year later, on July 15, 1870, the Province of Manitoba came into existence.

The new lieutenant-governor, Hon. A. G. Archibald, arrived on September 2, 1870, and Manitoba's first provincial election was held on December 30, 1870. The government consisted of the lieutenant-governor, a legislative assembly and a legislative council. The latter had a short life. The province was not wealthy enough to afford such a luxury and its expense was early the subject of complaint. The first effort to abolish it was defeated by the casting vote of the speaker of the council, but it finally went in 1876.

Politics in Manitoba at that date were little influenced by Dominion parties. The new government at the outset had its hands full in the restoration of order, pacifying half-breeds and resisting Fenian efforts to establish a western republic. What division there was was racial, and in the course of time that division made itself felt. The province wanted settlers and railways and it needed money badly. Indeed it may be said that immigration, transportation, territory and finance comprise the issues in the province that have persisted since the province was established.

The Norquay Government

In the election of 1878, Hon. John Norquay appealed to the electorate on a platform of local aid to railway building, extension of the boundaries of the province, increased subsidy from the Dominion government, and increased aid to education. He was successful but partyism was showing itself and in a speech Mr. Norquay said: "I

Premiers of Manitoba	
1. Hon. A. Boyd, premier, Sept. 16, 1870, to Dec. 14, 1871.	
2. Hon. N. A. Girard, premier, Dec. 14, 1871, to March 14, 1872.	
3. Hon. H. J. H. Clarke, premier, March 14, 1872, to July 8, 1874.	
4. Hon. N. A. Girard, premier, July 8, 1874, to Dec. 2, 1874.	
5. Hon. R. A. Davis, premier, Dec. 3, 1874, to Oct. 16, 1878.	
6. Hon. John Norquay, premier, Oct. 16, 1878, to Dec. 24, 1887.	
7. Hon. D. H. Harrison, premier, Dec. 26, 1887, to Jan. 19, 1888.	
8. Hon. T. Greenway, premier, Jan. 19, 1888, to Jan. 6, 1900.	
9. Hon. H. J. Macdonald, premier, Jan. 8, 1900, to Oct. 29, 1900.	
10. Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., premier, Oct. 29, 1900, to May 12, 1915.	
11. Hon. T. C. Norris, premier, May 12, 1915, to the present.	

believe that the interests of the province can be best served by eschewing party issues in our local affairs." But Mr. Norquay was accused of incompetency in his dealings with Ottawa, with regard to the boundaries and subsidies and gradually he gathered support from

Population of Manitoba		
1871	25,228	1901
1881	62,260	1911
1891	152,506	1921

the Conservatives, and naturally the Opposition became Liberal, headed by Thomas Greenway, but the party ties were not particularly strong.

The demand for better terms from the Dominion began as early as 1871, and the agitation for extension of the boundaries dates back to 1873. Neither of these questions ever became a party issue, but the parties frequently accused each other of failing to do all that was possible to get justice for the province.

The activity of the province with regard to railway building led to trouble with the Dominion government which felt bound to back up the C.P.R. in its monopoly, and some exciting times ensued, the C.P.R. even threatening to remove its shops from Winnipeg. The Dominion government insisted that the province should not give charters for the construction of railways without the consent of the Dominion government; the province insisted that it had the right to please itself within the province. Provincial legislation was disallowed by the Dominion and the courts stopped work by issuing injunctions. In the middle of the trouble and strife Norquay resigned and Greenway was called to form a government in 1888. Both parties backed Greenway in the fight with Ottawa, and ultimately the Macdonald government ceased disallowing the provincial legislation.

Greenway at the Helm

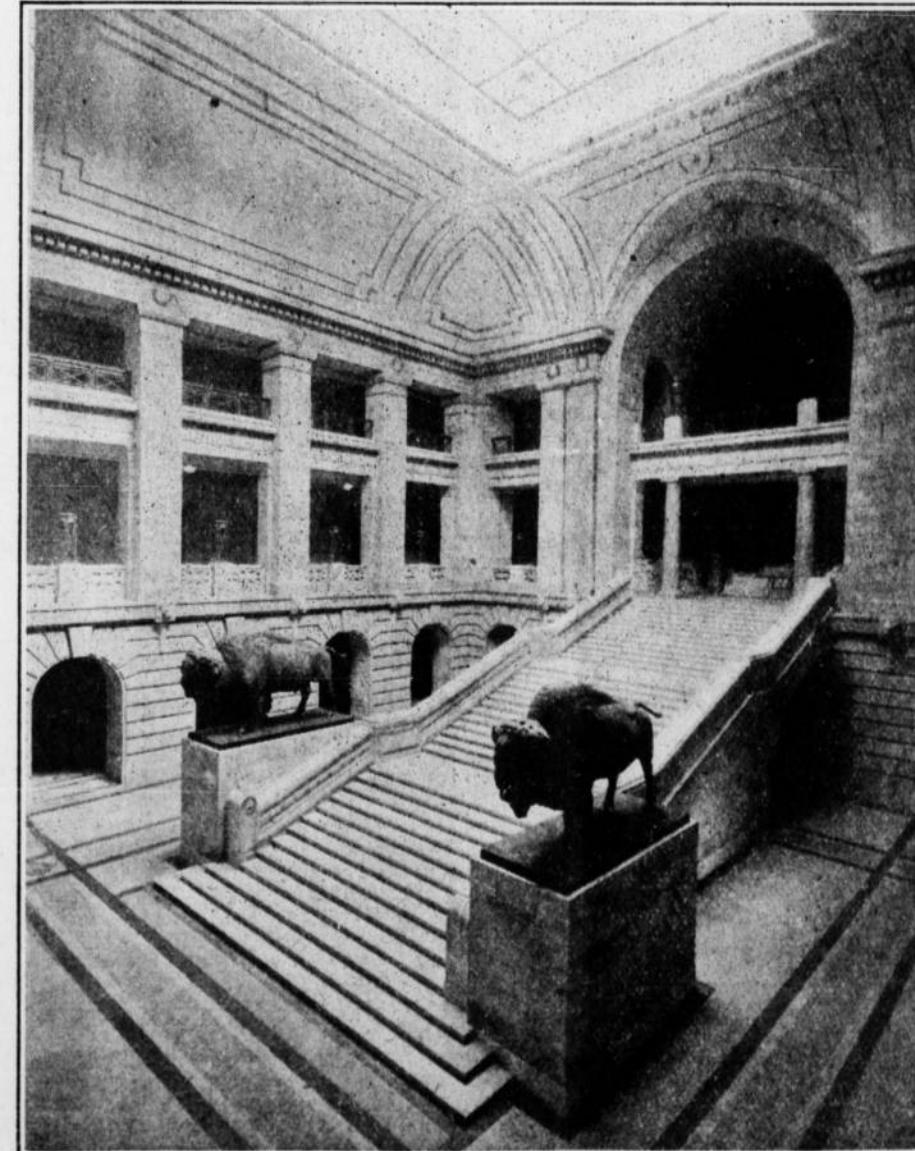
The province emerged from one strife with Ottawa only to engage in another. This time it was education and in this trouble the judicial committee of the privy council took a hand. From 1874 onwards there had been a growing dissatisfaction with the school system of the province, and in 1890 the Greenway government abolished separate schools, made all public schools national and unsectarian, with the same regulations, the same text-books, and with teachers possessing the same qualifications. Before the question was settled it upset the government at Ottawa, and started the Liberal party out in 1896, on its fifteen years of office under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But it was settled by reason and not by efforts to bludgeon the province into submission. Race and religion entered

Railway Mileage in Manitoba

1906	2,780	1916	4,309
1911	3,466	1920	4,463

into this question, but it crossed party lines.

Three years after the Liberal party took office at Ottawa, the Greenway government went out of office in Manitoba, and after a few months of a government, headed by Hon. H. J. Macdonald, Hon. Rodmond Roblin, who had entered the legislature as member for Dufferin in 1888, formed a government, a few months later taking in Hon. Robert Rogers as minister of public works. Manitoba polities had become definitely aligned with Dominion politics. Hon. John Norquay's plea for non-partyism in provincial affairs was forgotten, and the stage was set for a political performance that was destined to make the entire country gasp.



The grand stairway, Manitoba Parliament Buildings

The Roblin Regime

As administrations go the Roblin government set out well. It continued negotiations with the Dominion government for extension of the boundaries of the province and for better terms; it followed its predecessors in school policy, and, in 1901, it concluded an agreement with the C.N.R., by which the latter leased all lines built by the government, and gave concessions in

Farm Holdings in 1916

Size	Occupier	Acreage
50 acres and under	3,236	57,543
51 to 100 acres	2,777	178,644
101 to 200 acres	20,548	3,268,013
201 to 320 acres	10,597	3,234,339
321 to 480 acres	4,763	2,184,099
481 to 640 acres	2,963	1,846,218
641 acres and over	2,196	2,667,814
Total	46,580	18,436,670

freight rates, which were later killed by the Dominion government and are still a matter of dispute. It bought out the Bell Telephone system for the sum of \$3,400,000, and commenced the publicly-owned system now in operation. It stood so well with the electorate that up to 1914 it maintained a majority in the legislature of two to one.

Half way through its career, however, there began to creep into the administration not only a resistance to popular demands for reforms, but a policy of playing to certain elements in the population, that once started led to startling results. Although both revenue and expenditure were small as compared with those of today, the opposition made the usual charges of extravagance and claimed that the repeated surpluses shown by the government were deceptive and did not exist. The temperance question had come over the horizon, and, in 1907, Edward Brown declared that Manitoba was "the most drunken province in confederation." An agitation had commenced among the farmers for government-owned elevators, and the government, which had stood firmly by the Grain Growers Grain Company, in 1907 and compelled the Grain Exchange to allow the company to register as a member, announced in 1909 that it accepted the farmers' viewpoint with regard to the elevators, and asked the co-operation of the farmers' association in working out a plan. The question of education was also a main issue, and the reactionary and unprogressive character of the Roblin government was nowhere better exemplified than in its resistance to compulsory education and its tamperings with the school system.

By 1910, the Liberal party had gathered considerable strength, and in that year T. C. Norris, who had been leader of the party in the legislature, with Edward Brown as "outside" leader, was elected provincial leader. The government, following its pledge to the organized farmers, introduced a bill providing for the public ownership and operation of line elevators, but the bill failed in some vital respects to meet the suggestions of the farmers. Considerable opposition to the bill developed, and in the elections of 1910 the elevator bill, education, temperance and the extravagance and mal-administration of the government formed the principal issues. Despite the manifestly political character of the government's elevator policy, the electorate seemed satisfied with the Roblin administration,

Urban and Rural Population

	Urban	Rural	Total
1901	70,473	184,738	255,211
1906	138,090	227,598	365,688
1911	200,365	255,249	455,614
1916	241,014	312,846	553,860

in that the administration came back with an unimpaired majority, but the popular vote showed that the majority was deceptive and the result of a gerrymandering electoral division.

Roblin Resists Reform

During the next few years ominous
Continued on Page 24

The Budget

Hon. W. S. Fielding Makes Reductions in Tariff, but Increases Sales Tax---Little Change in Duties on Imports from the United States---Special Taxes Increased

THE budget of Hon. W. S. Fielding, the sixteenth which the veteran statesman has presented to the House of Commons, although 11 years have passed since he presented his fifteenth budget, was laid before the House on Tuesday, May 23. Sir Henry Drayton followed the minister of finance and adjourned the debate over the holidays, members thus getting a few days to study the financial proposals of the government.

The chief features of the budget are: Tariff reductions with increases in special taxes; some increases in the British preference; few changes in the tariff on imports from the United States; repeal of the valuation clauses of the existing tariff in connection with depreciated exchange; increase of the sales tax.

Need for Economy

In opening Mr. Fielding referred to the fact that it was 11 years since he had last made a budget speech. During these years a great change had taken place in the financial situation. Sometimes he feared that the full nature of this change was not understood by the people as a whole. He referred to the great growth in Canada's national debt and in her pension obligation. The country was now facing enormous obligations which were understood in but a more or less hazy way by the man in the street. The average person had an idea that things were rather serious, but had not grasped the extent of the change.

They all admitted that there was a great need for economy on the part of the other fellow, but they could all produce some particular reason why their own proposals were in a more urgent class.

The need of economy was earnest, said Mr. Fielding. He must appeal to parliament and to the people to pass self-denying ordinances, and to do without lots of things which they would like. There were many works which were desirable and urgent, but for the present these must all be put aside. With all the economies that could be accomplished there would still be a very heavy burden to carry under the present taxation system. Mr. Fielding said he would have to ask serious consideration of the taxation system in order to meet properly the new conditions.

For the fiscal year 1922-23, on the basis of present taxation, Mr. Fielding estimated revenue at \$330,629,000. This was including customs at \$103,000,000, or \$2,500,000 less than last year. It was expected that there would be a decrease in receipts from income tax. Last year there was received \$101,500,000 from income tax and arrears in business profits tax. For the present year, on the basis of present taxation, it was expected that \$60,000,000 would be received.

Coupling this decline of \$40,000,000 in income tax with an estimated general decline of \$53,000,000 it would be seen that the situation was a very serious one indeed.

Steadily Increasing Debt

Canada must soon begin paying off the public debt. Great Britain has already decreased her debt since the war by £500,000,000. The United States was also paying off its debt. So far Canada had made no reduction, but, on the other hand, had been steadily increasing her public debt. If this debt could not be reduced, strenuous efforts must be made to prevent it increasing. The present government would make every effort to reduce the debt, and perhaps the country would have to accept the responsibility of an increase in taxation.

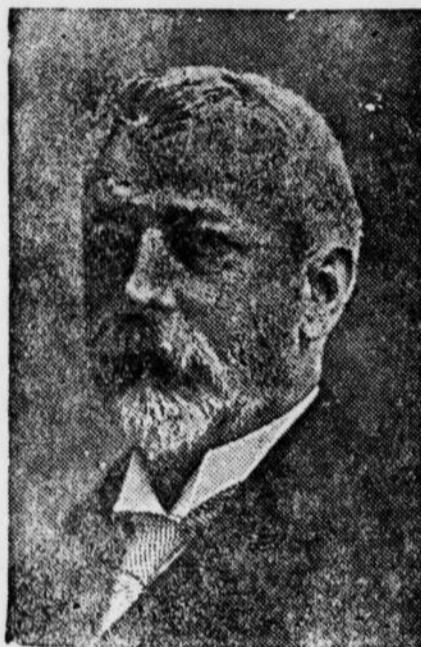
The net debt on March 31, 1914, was \$335,668,850. This sum represented the accumulation since confederation, and included expenditures for great public works and other important facilities.

The debt on March 31, 1921, was \$2,427,296,798. The largest increase

in the debt was in 1920, when \$674,000,000 was added.

Four Loans Made

Four loans had been made during



Hon. W. S. Fielding

The veteran finance minister, who brought down his sixteenth budget in the federal parliament on May 23.

past year, three of which were railway issues guaranteed by the government, and one a direct government loan. The first was in July, 1921, and was an issue of \$25,000,000, which was sold in New York at 92½.

Subsequently, it was sold to the public at 96½, a spread of four per cent. between what the government received and what the investors paid for it.

This was on account of the Canadian Northern Railway. The second loan also of \$25,000,000 was issued in September, 1921, for the Grand Trunk. It was also sold in New York and at 92. Afterwards, it was sold to the public at 95½, a spread of 3½ per cent. between what the government received, and what the investors paid. The third railway loan, for the Canadian Northern was one of \$11,000,000. This was issued in March last in New York, and was sold by tender for 99.03. Subsequently it was sold to the public at 99 5-8.

This represented a spread of 59 cents per \$100 between what the government received and what the investors paid.

The fourth loan was the \$100,000,000 issue also floated by the present government, and which was sold in New York at 97½ and subsequently issued to investors at par.

Further Loans Necessary

Further loans would be necessary at no distant date, and it was hoped to make the next loan a purely domestic issue. One good feature of such a step would be that the interest would be payable to Canadian people. There was a great difference, however, between a domestic loan now and the Victory loan.

During the war years people bought the loans because of patriotic motives, but the domestic loan today must be looked upon as a cold-blooded business proposition. For this reason it might be necessary to make the loans more attractive than would ordinarily be the case. Another aspect of the domestic loan question was that such loans might tie up the money in the country, causing a scarcity for other purposes. It was still hoped, however, that conditions would be favorable for a domestic loan.

The Tariff

Turning to the tariff, Mr. Fielding said that the lines on which the govern-

ment proposed to deal with fiscal questions were expressed in the resolution moved by him some time ago.

The tariff was a tax, and it was the aim of the government to legislate so as to make taxation as light as possible. With the exception of one item—and that one for strictly revenue purposes—every change which would be proposed today would be a reduction in the customs tariff. It was a revision downward at every point.

Mr. Fielding referred to the fact that originally some nations had resented the preference given by Canada to Great Britain. This resentment had died out, and it was now generally recognized that the British preference was a matter within our own family circle. It was proposed to adhere to the British preference and the effect of the changes proposed would be to increase this in some respects.

Attitude of United States

The attitude of United States toward Canada prior to 1910 had been of a somewhat unfriendly nature in trade matters. At last, however, there came a time when the United States changed its attitude, and in 1911, that country was willing to enter into a reciprocity scheme with Canada. "I wonder if we did not miss the golden opportunity," said Mr. Fielding. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." The flood tide of good will between Canada and the United States came in 1911. It might not come again.

The change of government in the United States had led to the introduction of the Fordney bill, which had done great harm to trade relations between Canada and the United States. There was a bill now before the legislatures at Washington which would enlarge on the Fordney tariff. Mr. Fielding said that while Canada did not like to complain, there was nothing to prevent us pointing out that if the United States passed the bill which was now under consideration, the government there could not look to Canada to take any steps towards reducing the tariff against articles manufactured in the United States. The Americans could not say that they would sell and never buy anything.

British Preference Increases

The minister of finance said it was not proposed to reduce the tariff on American goods with the exception of one or two items. Among these he instanced the case of agricultural implements which come from the United States. An announcement, he said, of a reduction in agricultural implements from Great Britain would be greeted with a smile and properly so. In that and a few similar cases, it was proposed to reduce the tariff on American made goods. The reductions which were proposed had been made generally under the British preference provisions, and not in that section of the tariff applying to the United States.

There were some unsatisfactory features in the last taxation proposed, he said. He referred to the act which required that goods imported into Canada be marked with the name of the country of origin. That act had been passed but not enforced. The government had now decided the act was undesirable and unworkable, and as such should be repealed.

The provision for basing the customs charges on cost of production, plus a fair profit in the country of production was, in Mr. Fielding's opinion, an unnecessary interference with trade, and he proposed to wipe it out.

Another provision of the last tariff act which it was proposed to abolish was that dealing with valuation of

imports from countries where their currency was depreciated in value below 50 per cent. of normal.

Mr. Fielding dealt with the case of the German mark. Under the provision in question, he said, the German mark was given a fictitious value entirely out of keeping with its actual value. As a result, instead of a duty of 35 per cent. against goods made in Germany, Canada had been charging a duty as high as 1,000 per cent. under this clause. He pointed out that the only effect it had was to prevent Canadian buyers from purchasing direct from countries such as Germany, which had a greatly depreciated currency. There was nothing to prevent purchase in Holland or England.

The provision that invoices must be certified by commercial agents of Canada in the country of export to Canada was also objected to by Mr. Fielding as being unworkable. To carry it out would require that Canada should maintain an army of commercial agents. That portion of the act had never been brought into effect and was a dead issue.

"We propose to make it doubly dead by striking it out of the act," said Mr. Fielding.

Reductions on Farm Implements

Mr. Fielding announced reductions of customs duties as follows:

Farming industry—

Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Plows and threshing machines, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Milking machines, reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.

Vegetable grading machinery reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.

Nearly all other agricultural implements are reduced under the general tariff, 5 per cent.

There is a corresponding reduction on these articles under British preferential tariff, but practically all are imported under the general tariff.

Tractors for farm purposes valued at \$1,400 or less and parts thereof, now free by order-in-council; it is proposed to make these articles free by act of parliament.

Wrought iron tubing, four inches and under in diameter, is reduced 5 per cent. under both preferential and general tariffs.

Wrought iron tubing, over four inches and not over ten inches, is reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Tools are reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Harness is reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Farm wagons are reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff and 2½ per cent. under the general tariff.

Dairying Industry

Paper milk bottle caps are reduced 7½ per cent. under both the preference and general tariffs.

Glass milk bottles are reduced 5 per cent. under both tariffs.

Dairy tin hollow-ware and cans for milk and cream are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

Milking machines are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff, and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

Fruit Growing Industry

Fruit grading machines are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

Lumber Industry

Machinery for saw mills is reduced 2½ per cent. under the general tariff.

Wrought iron tubing, four inches in diameter or less, is reduced 5 per cent. under both tariffs.

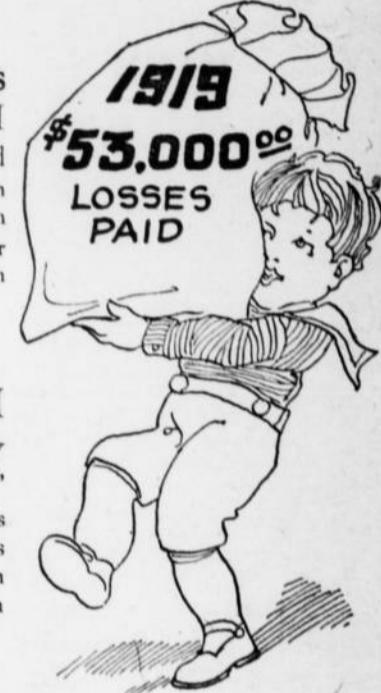
Tools and cant dogs are reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Continued on Page 26

A Message of Vital Importance to Every Farmer in Saskatchewan from YOUR "Mutual Baby"



I was born in Saskatchewan in May, 1918—and as soon as I could sit up and take notice I started breaking things. First I broke the old custom of refusing to cancel policies and returning the unearned portion of the premium when the crops were destroyed by other causes than hail. Then I broke down the then existing *hail rates*, saving you from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred on cash and note rates; and in the very first year of my life *I paid every loss in full*. The amount I paid was \$8,225.00 more than other companies would have paid in proportion to the premium charge. My, I felt good. I was sure then that I was really needed in Saskatchewan.



In 1919 I ran around everywhere. On my first year's record I made hundreds of friends. Some folks were dubious because many "Mutual Babies" had died, but I told them that four times as many "Stock Co. Babies" had died during the same period, and that I wanted to live—and *would* live—they stood by me. Many hundreds of new friends placed their confidence in me that year, and in spite of it being a bad hail year *I paid every loss in full* to the amount of \$53,000.00; and in addition I saved every farmer real money by holding the rate down to only \$4.00 cash. The losses I paid were \$18,550.00 more than Stock Companies would have paid in proportion to the rate charged.



1920 Was the Happiest Year of My Life! My success brought me thousands of friends from every direction. Everybody liked me, I was saving every farmer real money, and I was paying every loss in full—and remember I was only three years old. That year I carried *Two and a Half Million Dollars in Risks*, paid all losses and expenses, and had \$50,000.00 in reserve. *Friends!* Remember how you then vowed to stick by me through thick and thin? Remember the money I was saving you—and the business-like way I handled and paid every claim in full? Of course I was only doing what I was born to do, but I proved to you that my business methods were sound, and that you could rely on me for fair and square dealings.



In 1921 I Did a Man's Work—and I was only four years old. I carried more risks than any of the old established companies. My business record had made me so many friends that I had only to tell my name to get business. I had tough luck in 1921, I was hailed in 423 districts. I paid out every dollar I owned until I had paid out a total of \$236,537.00.

Safety Rates for 1922



Now I am out for 1922 Business! I have full confidence in my ability to pay all losses in full because this year's average rate is figured 40% higher than the average loss of the last four years.

Because of last year's heavy losses every Hail Company is adopting a "Safety Rate," but your "Mutual" is keeping its Safety Rate the lowest. I can do this because of my lower operating costs, and because I do not have to make a profit to pay dividends to shareholders; and remember, all the money you pay me in premiums stays right here in the Province of Saskatchewan.

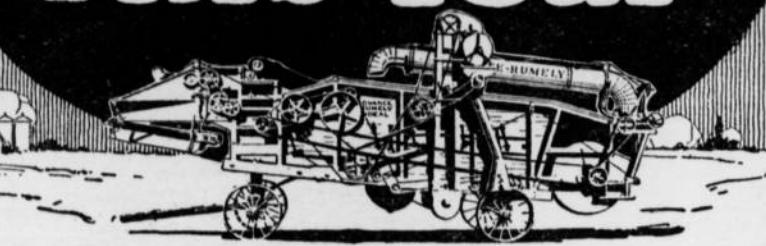
Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts---Write today to Head Office for rates and full information

Thresh Your Own This Year



The Rumely Ideal Increases Crop Profits

By having a Rumely Ideal Separator you will be able to thresh when you are ready; save the time and expense of stacking; save thresherman's fees; clear your land for early plowing; save the weeks of exchange work with your neighbors; use this time profitably on your own farm; take advantage of the market; get better prices.

Early threshing usually means a better grade and a bigger yield. Weather exposure is reduced and much spoiled and sprouted grain is avoided. This increases your profits.

Rumely Ideal Separator

The Rumely Ideal operates on a tried and proved principle that "saves all the grain." An even flow of straw is maintained through the machine. Winding, clogging and bunching are overcome. You get unusual speed, capacity and thoroughness, at least cost for operation and upkeep. Thousands of farmers know this.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

There are two sizes of the Ideal Rumely Separator adapted for individual use. The 22 x 36, easily operated by the 12 x 20 OILPULL TRACTOR, threshes up to 900 bushels of wheat daily. The 28 x 44, operated by the 16 x 30 OILPULL TRACTOR, threshes up to 1500 bushels of wheat daily. Write to nearest point listed below for complete catalog. In the meantime, see the local Advance-Rumely dealer.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.

Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask.

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The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover hullers, husker-shredders and farm trucks.

Serviced from 30 Branch Offices and Warehouses

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We are ready to fill your spring requirements for Plow Shares at the following prices:
12-in. \$3.05 13-in. \$3.30 14-in. \$3.45 15-in. \$3.60 16-in. \$3.75

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. OUR 1922 PRICE LIST IS NOW READY.
IMPLEMENT LIMITED - 220 AVENUE C, SASKATOON

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Aladdin Saves \$300⁰⁰ to \$1000⁰⁰

Save weeks of labor and one-third your money when you build. Buy an Aladdin Readi-Cut Home. All material cut to fit, ready to be nailed together. NOT sectional. Anyone can erect an Aladdin Home.

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Let Us Tell You HOW Aladdin Homes Are Better, Yet Cost Less.

We supply homes to the City of Winnipeg, Hudson's Bay Company, and hundreds of enthusiastic owners of Aladdin Homes.

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CANADIAN ALADDIN CO LTD
218 PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG.



Provincial Finances

*Current Expenses of Manitoba Government Exceed \$10,000,000 a Year—
Provincial Debt, Doubled in Last Five Years, Now Amounts to Over
\$60,000,000—Figures Supplied by Comptroller-General's
Department of the Provincial Government*

THE revenue and expenditures of the provincial government of Manitoba for the past ten years, as shown by the public accounts, have been as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditures
1912	\$7,046,675.24	\$4,839,539.81
1913	5,788,069.98	5,314,848.79
1914	5,512,163.07	5,638,658.61
1915	5,524,911.29	5,698,059.81
1916	5,982,432.65	6,157,381.21
1917	6,812,877.24	6,997,052.46
1918	7,631,548.35	7,308,680.92
1919	8,986,076.61	8,544,790.85
1920	10,482,471.84	10,942,808.65
1921	9,800,860.61	10,401,895.49

The revenue shown for the years 1912 to 1914, inclusive, are the cash receipts. The amounts shown for subsequent years are figures of revenue earned.

The expenditures shown for the years 1912 to 1914, inclusive, are cash expenditures only. The expenditures shown for subsequent years include cash expenditures, accounts payable and other items accrued.

Fiscal Year, 1921

Following are the main items of expenditure and revenue for the year ending November 30, 1921:

Revenue

Dominion subsidy	\$1,470,991.42
Dominion school lands	286,346.02
Land Titles fees	318,045.78
Interest on investments and capital rev. bearing debt	1,299,175.54
Interest on telephone deb. debt	778,784.50
Succession duties	299,105.38
Corporation taxes	1,111,352.16
Public amusements tax	339,249.00
Mothers' allowance (municipal levy)	225,000.00
Automobile license	538,678.46
Municipal Commissioner's levy	1,514,106.00
Unoccupied land tax	283,410.10

Expenditure

Interest for all purposes	\$3,071,090.05
Mothers' allowance	453,913.44
Education grants	1,399,759.46
Agriculture—	
Grants to societies, etc.	242,674.73
Agricultural College	318,966.09
Hospital and charity grants	235,583.41
Administration of justice	269,861.53
Selkirk Hospital	231,161.74
Brandon Hospital	366,256.78
Aids to municipalities	324,966.41
Department of	
Legislation	\$121,839.05
Executive Council	20,827.18
Treasury	564,856.61
Provincial Sec'y	12,341.39
Education	564,558.62
Agriculture and Immigration	342,925.41
Attorney-General	434,480.15
Provincial lands	13,423.82
Railway commissioner	783.35
Telephones and Telegraphs	1,202,422.83
Public Works	1,057,365.20
Municipal Commissioner	3,766.20
Stock	\$4,339,539.81
Stock	\$10,401,895.49
Stock	\$62,397,121.23

*All items marked *** represent the amount of sterling securities at par of exchange.

Loans Outstanding

Following is a list of the outstanding loans for which the Manitoba government is responsible. The date under the heading, "maturity," is the date on which the respective amounts must be repaid by the government.

Maturity	Rate per cent.	Amount
April 15, 1923	5	\$1,000,000.00
July 1, 1923	5	1,459,026.67*
Sept. 1, 1923	5	500,000.00
Oct. 1, 1923	5	500,000.00
Jan. 2, 1925	6	4,000,000.00
April 1, 1925	6	2,850,000.00
May 15, 1925	6	2,000,000.00
Aug. 2, 1925	6	1,200,000.00
Aug. 16, 1925	6	2,250,000.00
Oct. 1, 1925	6	750,000.00
July 1, 1926	5	1,497,000.00
July 1, 1926	4½	1,154,000.00
July 1, 1926	4½	99,766.66*
March 1, 1926	5	1,000,000.00
Feb. 1, 1928	6	1,000,000.00
Nov. 1, 1928	4	997,666.66*
May 3, 1928	6	200,000.00
Aug. 1, 1928	6	1,000,000.00
May 15, 1928	4	123,000.00
Sept. 1, 1928	4	30,000.00
July 1, 1928	4	131,000.00
July 1, 1929	4	200,000.00
Nov. 29, 1929	5½	150,000.00
Nov. 1, 1930	4	300,000.00
Nov. 1, 1930	4	200,000.00
Oct. 1, 1930	4	349,000.00
Feb. 2, 1930	6	2,498,000.00
Nov. 1, 1930	6	1,000,000.00
Nov. 1, 1930	4	185,000.00
Sept. 1, 1930	4	10,455.00
April 1, 1930	6	10,000.00
Jan. 3, 1931	6	2,000,000.00
May 15, 1931	6	2,079,000.00
Nov. 15, 1932	4	101,000.00
May 15, 1933	4	276,000.00
April 1, 1934	4	8,000.00
May 15, 1934	5½	1,580,000.00
Sept. 1, 1935	4	146,000.00
Sept. 15, 1936	4	100,632.00
July 1, 1936	4	150,000.00
Feb. 1, 1937	5½	500,000.00
Jan. 1, 1937	4	274,000.00
July 1, 1938	4	40,000.00
Feb. 1, 1939	5½	1,500,000.00
Feb. 1, 1939	5	1,580,000.00
June 1, 1941	6	2,530,000.00
Aug. 15, 1941	5	395,000.00
March 1, 1942	5½	2,250,000.00
Dec. 1, 1946	5	160,000.00
Dec. 1, 1946	4½	35,000.00
Oct. 1, 1946	6	4,725,000.00
July 1, 1947	4	1,000,000.00
July 1, 1947	4	3,379,413.33*
July 1, 1949	4	603,466.66*
May 1, 1950 (Reg. Stock)	4	6,827,602.72*
April 1, 1953 (Reg. Stock)	4½	1,329,091.53*
		\$62,397,121.23

*All items marked *** represent the amount of sterling securities at par of exchange.

Contingent Liability

In addition to the above direct liabilities, the province is contingently liable for the guaranteed securities of the Canadian Northern Railway, as follows:

Maturity	Rate per cent.	Amount
June 30, 1930, Con. Deb.</td		

Revenue Bearing

Manitoba Govt. Telephones....	\$17,042,656.05
Manitoba Govt. Elevators.....	1,315,384.67
Manitoba Farm Loans Assn.....	4,750,000.00
Settlers' Animal Purchase Act	383,474.00
Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act..	750,000.00
Power Commission	1,750,000.00
Housing Scheme	3,575,000.00
Conservation of Cattle.....	77,719.50
Livestock Purchase and Sales	100,000.00
Rural Credits Association.....	25,000.00
Loans to Rural Credits Societies	1,000,000.00
Brandon Winter Fair Buildings	200,000.00
Drainage Districts	4,366,135.66
Judicial Districts	1,961,826.66
C.N.R. Minnesota Section.....	349,000.00
	\$37,651,196.54
Non-revenue Bearing	
Public Expenditure	\$5,458,062.39
Old Liability	1,000,000.00
New Parliament Buildings.....	9,172,000.00
Psychopathic Building	70,000.00
Demonstration Farm	41,000.00
Brandon Hospital for Mental Diseases	1,270,000.00
Government Grounds north of Broadway	5,000.00
Ninette Sanitorium	255,000.00
Underground electrical work...	35,000.00
Good roads	3,923,333.33
Manitoba School for the Deaf..	900,000.00
Selkirk Hospital for Mental Diseases	1,050,000.00
Home for Incurables.....	150,000.00
Morden Land Titles Office.....	10,000.00
Lignite Utilization Board.....	170,000.00
Provincial Bldgs. and Grounds	61,255.15
Patriotic purposes	196,273.82
Prison (Industrial) lands.....	100,000.00
D.D. debentures assumed.....	10,000.00
Protection of government property	60,000.00
University of Manitoba.....	750,000.00
Virden Land Titles Office.....	4,000.00
Children's Aid Society (bldg.)	55,000.00
	\$24,745,924.69
Non-revenue bearing	\$24,745,924.69
Revenue bearing	\$37,651,196.54
Total	\$62,397,121.23

Manitoba Government Elevators

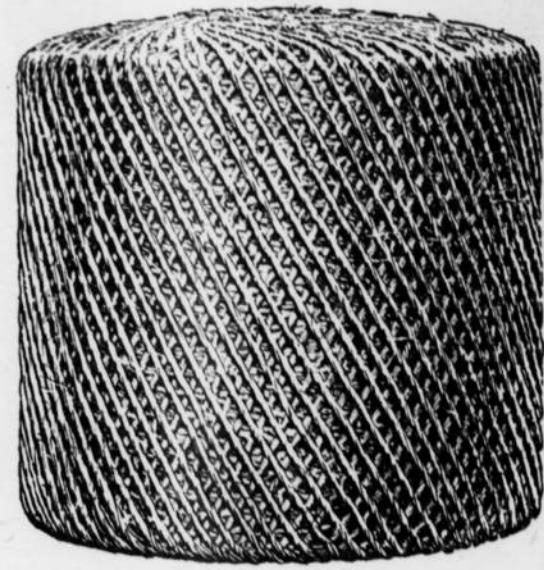
The Manitoba government owns 125 country grain elevators, of which 101 are being operated under lease by the United Grain Growers Limited, the remainder standing idle. To tell the whole story of government ownership of elevators in Manitoba would require more space than is available here. Suffice it to say that the government of Premier Roblin, following years of agitation by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, finally yielded to the demands of the farmers, and in 1910 established a government system. A few elevators were built and a large number purchased, many of them at an extravagant price. The system was operated by a government commission for two years at a heavy loss, and the elevators were then leased to the Grain Growers' Grain Company at a yearly rental of \$69,013.90, which was equivalent to six per cent. upon their cost. The lease, which was originally for two years, has been renewed from time to time with an adjustment of the rental in accordance with the revaluation of the elevators, the destruction of some houses by fire and the removal of others to new sites.

Finances

The public accounts show that the government investment in the elevator system on November 30, 1921, stood at \$1,315,384.67, of which \$1,292,455.73 was shown as the value of real estate, elevators and equipment, and \$22,928.94 cash on hand. The expenses of the government in connection with the elevators during the last fiscal year amounted to \$22,030.92, while interest on the money borrowed for the purpose amounted to \$58,623, making a total of \$80,653.92. Rentals received from the United Grain Growers Limited, formerly the Grain Growers' Grain Co., amounted to \$68,299.05, leaving an apparent deficit of \$12,354.87 for the year to be met from the general funds of the province, without making any provision for depreciation.

Hilling potatoes is a common and a profitable practice in sections of great rainfall; but experiments show that with a small rainfall the yields are reduced in proportion to the amount of hilling done. Enough earth should be thrown to the plants to cover the tubers and keep them from greening, but anything more than this is harmful. Shallow cultivation of potatoes late in the growing season, provided it can be given without tearing the vines, will increase the yield. Never cultivate deeply late in the season.

McCormick, Deering, International Binder Twine



Uniform Quality and Strength — at the Lowest Prices Quoted in Over Five Years

AGAIN this year the wise farmer will buy McCormick, Deering and International binder twine because of its high quality. And he will have the advantage of new low prices as well. He will pay very little more for these dependable twines than for inferior brands. In fact, the difference is a mighty small item—but he will get vastly greater value in binding satisfaction.

Harvester brands of twine are made by the International Harvester Company, the only manufacturer in the world making both binders and twine. It is doubly to the interest of this Company to make twine that increases harvest-time efficiency.

Full length, uniform strength, treatment against destruction by insects, and winding in the "Big Ball" are your guarantee of more than full value. You cannot afford to risk disappointment by spending good money for poor twine. Order one of the three Harvester brands from the McCormick-Deering dealer now.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES — BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

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EDMONTON - ALBERTA

CUSTOM TANNERS OF HARNESS, RAWHIDE, LACE LEATHER AND ROBES. WE TAN DRY HIDES AS WELL AS GREEN HIDES.

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WOOL

There is a little improvement in the wool market. We are interested in your clip.

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American Hide & Fur Co.
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X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

Send No Money Use It 30 Days

Delivery Made
In Few Days
from Nearest
Distributing Point

Demonstrators Wanted
Big discounts from new low prices
to demonstrators. Cash commissions paid.
No selling. No canvassing.

World's Largest
Stump Puller
Manufacturers

New Reduced Prices
on 1922 Models guaranteed against decline for two years. New low prices and easy terms put Kirstin within every farmer's reach. Write for full details and Clearer's Guide — 80-page land clearing book — sent free. Write now.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.

One Man Alone Handles Big Stumps

Kirstin One-Man Stump Pullers give you giant's strength. One man easily operates alone. Light, fast, powerful. Clear in time for profitable crops **this year**—quickly, easily and efficiently. Most valuable measure for clearing. Don't send a penny. Try it for 30 days in your stump field. Four easy payment plans. Long terms. Complete line of One-Man Horse Power Pullers to choose from.

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

Compound leverage gives tons pull on stumps from one pound lever. Speed shift gives just the speed and power needed for big, little, green or dead stumps. Three-year written guarantee with each machine. Quick delivery and low freight assured by shipment from nearest distributing point. Send for Free Book, etc.

FREE
80-Page
Illustrated
Book on
Land
Clearing

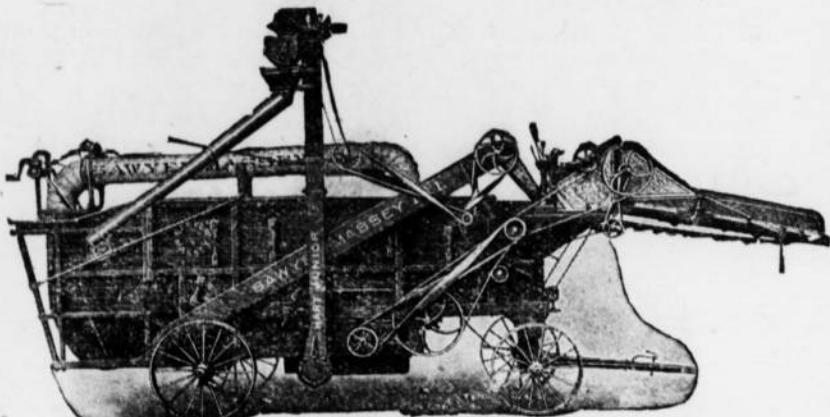
485 Dennis St., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER
Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

FREE! Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1922 price offer.

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. L, Portage La Prairie, Man.

Sawyer-Massey Are Now Back to Pre-War Prices

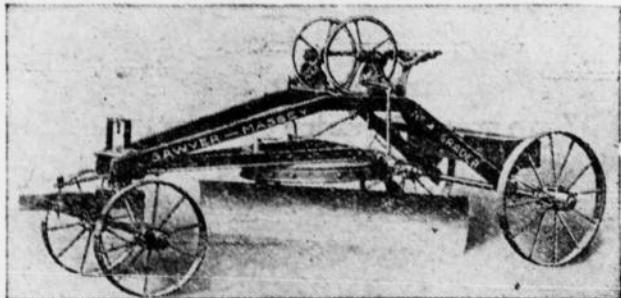


Left side view of Sawyer-Massey No. 1 and No. 2 Separator

Western farmers can buy the Sawyer-Massey Line this year at pre-war low prices. Sawyer-Massey will do your work well and economically. Investigate our line of Separators, because they are made to stand the hard usage expected from Separators in the West. There is a size for every need.

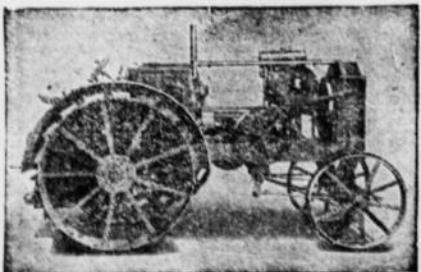
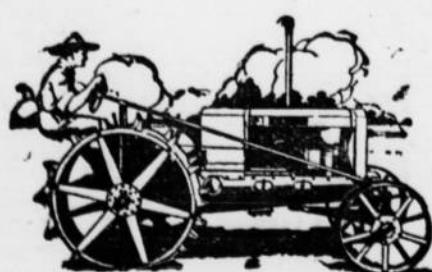
Separator Sizes

Cylinder	Body	Cylinder	Body	Cylinder	Body
22-in.	36-in.	28-in.	44-in.	36-in.	60-in.
24-in.	40-in.	32-in.	56-in.	40-in.	64-in.



Sawyer-Massey No. 4 Grader

Good roads mean higher prices, because they reduce the cost of hauling crops to market. They make your community a better place in which to live and increase the value of your farm. See that your municipal officers get the best road-making machinery that can be had. Sawyer-Massey graders and maintainers are built for service. They have a splendid reputation wherever used. Let us tell you more about them.

11-22 Kerosene Burning Tractor,
4-Cylinder, Valve-in-Head Motor

15-25 Wallis Tractor

Don't buy a tractor until you have seen a Sawyer-Massey or a Wallis. Our agents have the facts to demonstrate to you the superiority of these two well-known tractors—11-22 H.P. and 15-25 H.P.

Descriptive literature and illustrated catalogs of all lines free to interested parties on request.

Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary
Head Office : Hamilton, Ont.

Manitoba Parliament Buildings

A Palatial Structure Which Costs the People of Manitoba Over Half a Million Dollars a Year

THE magnificent pile of buildings which is the seat of the provincial government of Manitoba has a history which, if told in all its details, would fill a large and interesting volume. Its construction wrecked a government, destroyed the reputations of men in high and honorable positions, sent a millionaire to jail, and has cost the people of Manitoba considerably more than \$8,000,000, with further expenditures yet to come.

The original contract for the building was let in July 1913, to Thomas Kelly and Sons, for \$2,859,750, exclusive of plumbing, heating, ventilation, electrical work and so forth. The building was designed by F. W. Simon, a celebrated English architect, whose fee was to be four per cent. of the cost or five per cent. if he was employed by the government to supervise the work. Construction commenced immediately the contract was let, and the government, of which Sir R. P. Roblin was premier, decided to place the supervision of the work in the hands of the provincial architect, V. W. Horwood.

Contract Changed

The work had hardly begun when the government ordered changes in the plans. Where Mr. Simon had specified concrete pile foundations, they substituted a caisson foundation and agreed to pay the contractors \$800,000 extra for the change. Instead of a reinforced concrete skeleton they ordered structural steel encased in concrete and added \$1,247,650 to the contract price. These extras were enormously in excess of the increased value of the work and were commonly known as "the steel steal." When the war broke out in August, 1914, less than thirteen months after the work commenced, the contracts let to Thomas Kelly and Sons amounted in round figures to \$5,000,000. Only \$2,000,000 had been provided for the work, and although little more than the foundations and basement had been built, \$1,994,199.72 had been expended. A short session of the legislature was called, however, on the outbreak of war and money voted to carry on. Meanwhile the government was being subjected to very severe criticism by the opposition party, and in the legislative session of 1915 sufficient information was obtained in the public accounts committee to force the resignation of the government.

Foundations Unsound

In May, 1915, a new administration was formed under the premiership of T. C. Norris, and work on the buildings was immediately stopped, and the contractors ejected from the premises. An examination of the foundations was made, and they were found to be seriously defective. The building stood on 369 concrete piers, all supposed to stand on solid rock. Seventy-two of these were explored, and all had to be rebuilt. Few were actually down to rock. Some were within a few inches of it, others many feet away. One pier contained a quantity of manure, evidently put in to prevent freezing overnight and never removed. In another was a wheelbarrow and a bucket. In some places pure cement covered loose gravel. The government spent \$296,000 in repairing these piers. There are still 298 piers that have not been explored, and the fact that some of these at least are defective is evident from the signs of uneven settlement that are appearing in the building. Up to the present 162 cracks have been discovered in the floors and walls. The largest, however, is less than one thirty-second part of an inch wide, and there is no danger at all of the building collapsing.

"Cost Plus" Basis

Having repaired the foundations, the Norris government proceeded with the work, which was carried on by the J. McDiarmid Co., from September, 1915, until April, 1917, at cost, plus five per cent. Tenders were then called for the completion of the work and the J. McDiarmid Co. secured the contract. Since taking office in 1915 the present government has expended

on the buildings and grounds \$4,614,611.60, and altogether, including interest during the construction period and furnishing, the buildings, up to the close of the last fiscal year, November 30, 1921, had cost the province the handsome sum of \$8,157,332.49. Some legal fees and other incidentals have since been paid, and it is estimated that it will cost another \$250,000 to complete the laying out of the grounds, so that the total cost of the buildings, furniture and grounds, will be in round figures eight and a half million dollars. The furniture cost \$150,000.

Criminal Proceedings

The present government, shortly after assuming office, commenced criminal proceedings against the contractor and four members of the government, charging them with conspiracy to defraud and with defrauding the province. Thomas Kelly was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and, after serving a few months, was released by order of the federal minister of justice on the ground of ill health. The ministers charged were tried at the assizes, but the jury disagreed and the proceedings were afterwards dropped. Civil action was also brought against Thomas Kelly and Sons, and a verdict secured for \$1,207,351.65 with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1914. Included in the judgment was \$615,000 damages for defective work, and the Manitoba Court of Appeal reduced the award by this amount. An appeal was carried to the Privy Council, however, and the original judgment restored. The provincial government has a lien against property owned by the Kellys, which was assessed in 1917 at \$923,274, and is now taking the necessary proceedings to collect. The sum of \$187.50 has been received on account. Any amount collected in future will reduce the cost of the buildings to the province by the amount received.

Magnificent Buildings

The parliament buildings, with government house, the official residence of the lieutenant-governor, occupy a site of 22 acres, between Broadway, Winnipeg, and the Assiniboine River, and the buildings themselves cover approximately three acres. The main roof is 72 feet above the grade and the tower of the dome rises 180 feet above the main roof. "The boy" poised on one foot on top of the dome, is 13 feet high.

The building is admitted to be one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in the world. The Tyndal stone, a Manitoba product, which is used in the walls contains tapestry markings that give a singularly beautiful effect. The architectural embellishments are carried out artistically, and the grand staircase, guarded by two huge bronze buffaloes, is a magnificent piece of work. The wood work and furnishing are in keeping with the building, the second floor, on which the legislative chamber is situated being done in walnut, and the remaining floors in oak. There are 200 rooms in the building, most of them 24 feet wide, and some of which are 75 feet in length. Each minister has a suite consisting of a reception room, secretary's room and the minister's own room which is 24 by 30 feet in size and most handsomely furnished.

From a utilitarian point of view the building has some defects. The acoustic properties of the legislative chamber are bad and the members have difficulty in hearing one another's speeches. Hangings on the walls, however, have partially remedied this matter. The planning of the rooms used for offices is also very inconvenient. Instead of a large number of rooms of moderate size, the available space has been divided into a comparatively few large rooms which do not provide the necessary accommodation for the civil service.

The annual cost of upkeep of the buildings is approximately \$95,000, and if interest be included the buildings cost the province last year \$533,570 to maintain.

Coleman
Quick-Lite

"The Light of a Thousand Uses"

Every Farmer—Everywhere
—Every Night needs a Quick-Lite Gasoline Lantern. 800 candle power brilliance—more light than 20 old style lanterns. Lights with common matches. Makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline. Gives 40 hours brilliant service per gallon of fuel used. No daily filling—no wicks to trim—no chimneys to clean. Won't blow out in wildest storm. Can't spill fuel even if tipped over.

Dealers everywhere sell Quick-Lite Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Plants. Satisfaction guaranteed. If your Dealer can't supply you, write Dept. 138

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada

Style LQ327
Price \$10.00

Made in Canada

Political Platform of the U.F.M.

THE platform of the United Farmers of Manitoba upon which this campaign will be conducted was drafted by the Central board of directors last year, submitted to all the local associations and finally adopted at the annual convention held in Winnipeg, in January, 1922.

The platform has commended itself to people in every walk of life, and sets forth a program of which any organization might well be proud. The following is the platform as adopted:

1. Position of the U.F.M.—The United Farmers of Manitoba as an organization has important functions apart from political action, and service vital to the whole rural community which must be continued; consequently it is essential that the association retain its independence and be free to offer suggestions, petitions or criticisms to any government, opposition party or other group in the legislature, whether composed of supporters of our platform or otherwise.

Government

2. Government—(1) In order that all measures coming before the legislature may be considered on their merits, only the refusal of supply or a specific vote of want of confidence shall necessitate the resignation of a government.

(2) Direct legislation, proportional representation for grouped constituencies, and the preferential ballot in single member constituencies.

(3) Detailed public statement of the sources of all contributions to campaign funds, and of the expenditure of these funds.

(4) A survey of government departments and effective co-operation with Dominion government departments with a view to co-ordinating activities and eliminating duplication.

(5) Equality of sexes before the law.
(6) Simplification of legal and court procedure.

(7) Endorsement of the principle of the Civil Service Commission, with efficiency as the basis of choice for civil servants.

Educational Planks

3. Education—(1) Amendment to the School Attendance Act and more rigid enforcement of compulsory attendance at school up to the age of 16 years, or until the work of grade eight has been completed.

(2) Continued encouragement of the development of the municipal school board system and of consolidation of schools, in order that all the children of all the people may have equal opportunity to acquire advanced education.

(3) The main burden of secondary school support to be borne provincially, with the elimination of tuition fees in these schools.

(4) Development of university facilities with a view to increasing the opportunity for practical service to the people of the province.

(5) Practical application throughout the whole educational process of the ideal of preparing for co-operative service and civic duty, with rural schools suited to rural life, working practically toward the unifying of our population, the development of community efficiency and the raising of the standard of citizenship.

(6) Encouragement of common standards for teachers throughout the Dominion and inter-provincial acceptance of teachers' certificates.

Public Welfare

4. Public Welfare—(1) Encouragement of public care for the health of the people.

(2) Adequate support by the province of modern scientific programs for combatting and eliminating tuberculosis, venereal disease and feeble-mindedness.

(3) A hospital system for the province which will as early as possible provide service for the whole provincial area, and at the same time afford facilities for adequate training of nurses in sufficient numbers to serve the whole population.

(4) A thoroughly organized and constructive child welfare system, through which the province will ensure the welfare of all its children and safeguard the citizenship of the future.

(5) Effective co-operation with Dominion authorities in stamping out tuberculosis from the farm stock of the province in the interests of public health.

(6) Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors excepting for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes; government ownership and control of all liquors handled or sold in the province for the permitted purposes, and the elimination of the elements of private gain and public revenue from all such trade.

(7) Prison reform and reconsideration of the whole correctional system with a view to the adoption of modern methods in the treatment of delinquents.

(8) Opposition to all forms of commercialized gambling.

Trade and Industry

5. Trade and Industry—(1) Immediate and systematic survey of farming conditions, including production, marketing, financial, and social aspects, with the object of adjusting fundamental conditions in the basic industry, so that in agriculture the common man and his family may have opportunity of satisfying livelihood, and that the land may support directly a much larger proportion of the population.

(2) Further extension of the operations of the Animal Purchase Act, the Manitoba Farm Loans system, the Manitoba Rural Credits and the Provincial Savings system, and the practical encouragement of co-operative enterprise.

(3) Examination of the possibilities of a publicly-owned abattoir and cold storage system.

(4) Provincial ownership and control of those public utilities which come within the jurisdiction of the province and the operation of such under commissions responsible to the legislature.

(5) Transfer of provincial natural resources from the Dominion government to the province, and their development in the interest of the people.

(6) Retention of all water-power sites that the hydro-electric system may be gradually extended for the benefit of the rural as well as the urban residents with the least possible discrimination in rates.

(7) Insistence on the earliest possible completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Failing action by the Dominion government, the three prairie provinces should take steps to see if, by united action, they can complete it themselves.

(8) Practical co-operation as the guiding principle in working out the relationships of employers and employees.

Taxation

6. Taxation—(1) A conference of representatives of municipal, provincial and federal authorities to consider such fields of taxation as income, inheritance, corporations and railways, with a view to determining what fields of taxation should be allocated to these respective governments, or what proportion of taxation for each government should be drawn from these fields.

(2) Continued and systematic effort to have property taxation for municipal and provincial purposes placed on a fair and equitable basis.

(3) For purposes of municipal revenue, taxation in purely agricultural districts, based on unimproved land values only.

(4) A land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land; owners of idle areas obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

(5) A graduated tax on automobiles, according to weight.

The Farmers' National Council, Washington, D.C., have put into circulation a statement showing that the profits of the Chicago Board of Trade, the equivalent of our grain exchanges, were larger for the year 1921, the year of low grain prices, than they have ever been before.



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The Prohibition Question

Manitoba's Liquor Laws and Their Results—

By D. B. Harkness

THE form of legislative control of liquor which has found favor in Manitoba is that which prohibits its sale for beverage use while providing for sale through government control for scientific, industrial, medicinal and religious purposes. This policy is based upon the belief that to allow sale for beverage use inevitably results in social abuses which outweigh any social advantages the drinking of liquor may have. This method frankly adopts the principle under which personal freedom is restricted for the sake of the larger social well-being.

With this general approach to the question, the record of the past decade is worth our study. If we consider the years 1913 to 1921, inclusive, we have a stretch of time which covers the war years and gives a peace period at each end. The figures which follow indicate war influences blended with a steady progress of temperance sentiment. The following are the figures for these years covering convictions for drunkenness in the four cities of the province. These figures include convictions for being "drunk" and for being "drunk and disorderly."

Convictions for Drunkenness, 1913 to 1921

	Winnipeg	Boniface	Brandon	Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Total
1913....	5,101	610	411	418	6,540	
1914....	4,344	369	395	284	5,392	
1915....	3,259	191	539	111	4,100	
1916....	1,795	86	169	34	2,084	
1917....	1,060	28	27	29	1,144	
1918....	824	26	21	11	— 882	
1919....	1,654	70	30	28	1,782	
1920....	1,935	99	79	77	2,190	
1921....	884	78	42	25	1,029	

Decrease in 1921 from 1913 was 5,511, or 84 per cent.

Decrease from 1920 was 1,161, or 53 per cent.

Increase in population of the province, 32 per cent.

In 1913 the license system was in full swing in these cities. Bars were open long hours. It was a peak year in convictions with a record running well into the seventh thousand.

The reduction in drunkenness for 1914 shows the effect of a marked reduction in hours of sale. Bars were closed in the evening. The war may also have been a factor.

In 1915 Portage la Prairie adopted local option. The decrease in that city is significant. The decrease for the province as a whole of over 20 per cent. also reflects the changing sentiment and war conditions.

Manitoba Temperance Act Adopted

In the year 1916 public sentiment in Manitoba expressed itself on March 13 in an emphatic majority of 23,982 votes in favor of the Manitoba Temperance Act. This act came into force on June 1, 1916, and since that time it has been illegal to sell liquor in Manitoba as a beverage. The Manitoba Temperance Act, however, affected only such transactions in liquor as took place wholly within the province. The reduction in drunkenness was nearly 50 per cent. in 1916 over 1915.

In 1917 Manitoba had its first full year under the Temperance Act. The reduction in drunkenness from the last full year under license (1915) was 72 per cent. These were both war years.

In 1918 the order-in-council of the Dominion government prohibiting inter-provincial shipping of liquor became effective on the first of April, and as a result 1918 gave the lowest record yet reached in drunkenness figures.

Although the order-in-council continued in force, the year 1919 showed a reaction which was probably in part due to the close of the war and in part to the presence in the province of large stocks of liquor and the development of bootlegging which these stocks facilitated. It was in November, 1919, that the Dominion parliament passed the amendment to the Canada Temperance Act permitting a referendum in the

province on the question of importation of liquor.

Importation in 1920

The year 1920 provided a valuable experiment. On January 1 of that year the order-in-council lapsed. Thus during the whole year importation of liquor was wide open. On October 25, 1920, the referendum on this question was taken, with a majority result of 13,775 in favor of the act. The law, however, did not come into force until February 1, 1921. The convictions for drunkenness rose steeply in 1920 to 2,190, the highest figure since 1915.

The comparison of 1921 with 1920 is very significant. On February 1, 1921, as already stated, the federal law against importation came into force. At the same time certain amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act became effective. A government liquor warehouse was established at Portage la Prairie, and at the present time it is illegal for anyone excepting the government officer in control of the government warehouse to import liquor into Manitoba for any purpose, and it continues to be illegal to sell liquor for any purpose excepting medicine, the sacrament, science and industry. No one is allowed to sell liquor by wholesale excepting the provincial vendor, and no one is permitted to sell it by retail excepting druggists and the vendor.

The effect of the federal law against importation of liquor is shown in a 53 per cent. decrease in drunkenness in 1921 as compared with the preceding year (1920).

In 1922 the conditions of 1921 continue so far as legislation and administrative methods are concerned, but an effort to obtain another referendum is being made by those who favor the use of liquor as a beverage. It is now generally agreed that it is likely that there will be a referendum about June, 1923. The core of the liquor question as it will come before the people at that time shall be: Shall the government of Manitoba sell liquor for beverage use?

The Public Utilities Commission

The Public Utilities Commission was created under an act passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1912. The Commission consists of a commissioner, a secretary, and a small staff which includes one or two technicians. For 1920-21, the appropriation for the Commission was \$18,661 of which \$17,029 was for salaries. The duties of the commission, briefly, are to exercise such control over enterprises of a quasi-public character (e.g., street railways, gas, water and light companies, telephone or telegraph companies, etc.) as is required in the public interest; to enquire into complaints made with regard to the operation of public utilities and to order remedies if necessary; to fix rates, tolls, fares, and generally to order a service to the public that is reasonable with regard to both efficiency and cost. Later the duties of the commission were extended to include supervision of the sale of shares, stocks, bonds or other securities of certain companies, and at present the services of the commission are involved in several acts of the legislature.

It was evidently the intention through these acts and this commission to take the supervision and control of public utilities out of polities, but the powers conferred upon the commission aroused some antagonism and it was further claimed that the work of the commission could be done more cheaply by a government department. Last year a resolution was introduced in the legislature asking for the abolition of the commission and the transfer of its duties to the provincial secretary's department. The resolution passed, but no legislation giving effect to the resolution was passed and so the commission remained. This year a resolution was introduced and passed censuring the government for not abolishing the commission in accordance with the

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resolution of 1921, and concluding with a declaration of want of confidence. The government resigned and as no provision has been made for continuing the commission after the end of the month its fate is uncertain. It is a question for a new government to settle.

The Manitoba Cow Scheme

The Winkler Cow Scheme, operated under the provisions of the Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, is a plan by which the province purchases breeding cattle for cash and distributes them among farmers on a system of easy repayment extending over five years.

The Settlers' Animal Purchase Act was passed at the 1916 session of the legislature. The plan contained in the provisions of the act is intended to operate primarily in that portion of the province lying between the lakes and north of township 14, where, on account of the nature of the country, the process of improving farms is slow, and where the establishment of a livestock industry was felt to be an immediate need.

The act provides for an inspection of the applicant's financial standing, his moral worth, the character of his land, and the buildings and equipment he possesses to care for the livestock provided under the act. Each applicant must be a married man, residing with his family on his farm. It is also necessary that applicants form groups numbering not less than ten, which facilitates the work of inspection and distribution. Each group has its own officers, through which the business, so far as possible, is transacted. Cows are delivered on credit, covering a period of five years. Payments are due November 1 of each year, and bear interest at seven per cent.

In addition to signing agreements covering his own cattle, each member of the group gives a bond for one-tenth of the purchase price of the cattle supplied to him. In the event of any member of the group not being able to meet his obligation, each member of the group may be called upon to aid in making up the deficit to the extent of the bond given.

The title of ownership when the cows are delivered remains in the name of the Manitoba government, and should the proper officials find, upon making investigation, that the cattle are not being reasonably cared for, the Department of Agriculture may take repossession and make some other disposal of them.

The Scheme in Operation

Since the inception of the scheme, S. G. Sims, formerly a Holstein breeder of Stonewall, has been in charge, and with the exception of a few animals bought in 1916, nearly all the purchases have been made under his direction. Practically all the animals have been bought at the St. Boniface stock yards. Cows selected either had calves at foot, were in calf, or were believed to be breeders. While the department took under advisement the distribution of heifers, the advice of men conversant with the conditions between the lakes tended strongly toward the purchase of a more mature class of animal, which would bring returns at an earlier date.

In the six years of operation, 4,987 cattle have been distributed. The average price per animal has fluctuated from about \$74.80 in 1916, to almost \$100 in 1918, and back to \$89.90 in 1920. Cattle are disposed of for the purchase price plus a small charge for freight and handling. The money raised by the issue of provincial debentures to carry the cow scheme is \$383,474. The cost of operation is not taken out of this but is made an item of annual appropriation. In 1921 the administration of the cow scheme cost \$9,225.10; in the previous year, \$9,647.08.

The cow scheme was commenced under war conditions, when the prices for livestock were abnormally high. On account of the radical and unforeseen deflation which has taken place, many farmers find it difficult to meet their payments. In November, 1920, money due and unpaid totalled \$123,489.56. In the financial year 1921 collections were approximately 40 per cent. The total overdue on November 1, 1921, was \$175,606.76.

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Manitoba's Farmer Premier

The Man and his Record

T. C. Norris has been a leader in the public life of Manitoba for upwards of twenty-five years.

He has represented the Constituency of Lansdowne continuously since 1896, with the exception of the term from 1903 to 1907.

Since his first nomination in 1896 he has been the unanimous choice of every Liberal convention held in Lansdowne—his leadership so absolute and his standing and record of service so unquestioned that no individual has ever challenged it and no other has ever been placed in nomination against him. That record is the measure of the man among his neighbors, those who have known him and among whom he has lived for nearly half a century.

He was born on a farm, raised on a farm, educated in a country school. He has farmed all his life, from the day he was first able to help with the home-farm chores. He knows farming, the problems of farmers and the disabilities against which the farmer has to struggle. And particularly he knows the condition and the problems of the farmer in Manitoba because he has farmed in Manitoba all his life.

What has he Done for the Farmers of Manitoba?

Premier Norris, himself a farmer, and his Liberal government have given the farmer more practical aid by legislation and administration than any other provincial government in the history of Canada. That is a broad statement, but the facts prove it to be true.

First in Canada with the Rural Credits system, the most important and most helpful single item of agricultural legislation in America. This year Manitoba farmers secured for productive purposes over three million dollars in loans. Over 70 Rural Credit Societies operate in all parts of the Province.

First in Canada with Provincial Savings Offices. These gather the savings of the people, allowing them a higher rate of interest than they could otherwise get, and loaning that money to the farmer through the Rural Credits system at a lower rate of interest than they ever enjoyed before.

First in Canada with government long-term farm mortgage loans at low interest. This has not only benefited the individual farmers who have borrowed from the Farm Loans Association, but has saved millions to the other farmers of the province by keeping down the rate of interest charged by private loan corporations and individuals.

First in Canada with the Animal Purchase and Sale system, which originated in 1916 with the Cow Scheme. The Cow Scheme saved the needy settlers between the lakes and helped them to carry on until established on their farms. It enabled hundreds to stay on the land who otherwise would have had

The Premier's Message to the Farmers of Manitoba

Premier Norris, himself a farmer, has made his position towards the United Farmers of Manitoba quite clear. At his nomination meeting at Alexander he said: "I have no quarrel with the farmers, but I say that the government of which I have the honor to be the head is just as progressive as any farmer party in the Province can be. I don't think it is fair play for any set of men to ask us to step aside and let them

The greatest essential in Manitoba is a strong, experienced government with sane, progressive policies. Premier Norris has had the experience, and his policies and record speak for themselves.



HON. T. C. NORRIS

The Premier and his Record

In the seven years since he was called to the Premiership in 1915, Mr. Norris has established a record for sound and progressive legislation and for clean and practical administration that has never been equalled in the political history of Canada.

He has lifted the Province from the slough of disgrace of 1914 and preceding years and placed it where it stands today—the acknowledged leader among all the provinces of Canada in all that makes for progress, for cleanliness and honor in public affairs and for improvement in the social and industrial life of the people.

He and his government have so managed the affairs of the Province that today the credit of Manitoba is just a little higher, the price it gets for its securities just a little better than that of any other province. **That in itself is sufficient answer to unfounded charges of extravagance and mal-administration.**

In the seven years of his administration there has never been so much as the hint of scandal or graft. His opponents have searched diligently and they have found nothing against Mr. Norris or any member of his government, for the simple reason that there is nothing of the kind to find.

The records show that not a single dollar has been lost by the Province through Rural Credits, Farm Loans, the Cow Scheme or any other of these co-operative schemes.

Lack of space prevents more than passing reference to other legislation and administration in the interests of the farmer. There is the extension of the service by district agricultural representatives; the increased grants to agricultural societies; the increase and improvement in the work of the extension service in short courses, etc.; the institution of travelling libraries; the wonderful work of the extension service in connection with Boys' and Girls' Clubs; the proper enforcement of stallion enrolment; the practical work in weed control; the protection afforded by the Produce Dealers Act and the Agricultural Implements Act; the improvement in the work of Manitoba Agricultural College; the prompt and completely successful campaign which stopped the grasshopper plagues; the practical and scientific encouragement of dairying, which has quadrupled the output and enormously improved the quality and value of all dairy products. These are but a few of the things done.

The Premier's Message to the Farmers of Manitoba

take our place to continue exactly what we have been doing. If any of my farmer friends will tell us wherein we have done wrong and wherein their policy differs from ours, or wherein their policy is more in the interests of the farmers, I will step aside, but not until they do. I want the farmers to help us, and I claim I am just as much a farmer as any of them. Their policy and ours is practically the same."

Crows Nest Pass Agreement

Case for Reinstatement of Agreement Presented Before the Parliamentary Committee by Norman P. Lambert, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture

In urging the continuation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while representing particularly the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces, is speaking for the whole agricultural industry in the middle West. Because the Canadian Council of Agriculture is also representative of organized farmers in Ontario and the maritime provinces, our argument in favor of the revival of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is made in behalf, not only of the western prairies, but also with the broad national interest at heart. The farmers of Eastern Canada have never sought any discriminatory legislation at the expense of their western friends, and we do not think that they care to do so now.

In order also that the claim for the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement may not be represented by its opponents as merely the demand of a group of western farmers, it should be noted that the Boards of Trade without exception, retail merchants, wholesale dealers and manufacturers in the West, are equally interested in demanding the restoration of this agreement. It is particularly pleasing to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have expressed the opinion from Toronto that in the national interest, the western farmer again should have the advantage of the lower rates on grain, as embodied in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. This important feature of that agreement is recommended by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, because the members of that organization know full well that such a reform in the present schedule of freight rates west of the Great Lakes will effect a marked improvement in the purchasing power of the prairie farmer. For a similar reason, it is difficult to understand why, in their own interests, the representatives of the two lines of railway in this country, should have combined before this committee to prevent the revival of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; and in doing so, intimate that the adoption of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would involve a sacrifice for all the other parts of Canada outside of the middle west.

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement provides first for a special rate on grain and grain products, eastbound from the three prairie provinces to the head of the lakes, and secondly, for special rates on certain staple articles, principally farm implements, hardware and green and dried fruits, westbound from the head of the lakes and points East thereof to the prairie provinces.

Beatty's Alternative Proposal

Since the beginning of 1918, there have been three general increases in freight rates, and two small reductions, the net result of which has been to leave rates on grain at the present time from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were at the end of 1917. The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has proposed a reduction on grain rates in lieu of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, of 16.6 per cent. which would mean simply a return to the level established by the second general freight rate increase, as at August 1918. This would mean that grain rates would still be from 25 per cent. to 33 1/3rd per cent. higher on the average from western points to the head of the lakes than they were in 1917. We want, at least, to have the level of 1917 re-established, which is practically the same as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

The following comparative statement of rates on grain shows the situation in the West as it existed in 1917, and now:

To Fort William	Comparative rates in cents from 1917	per 100 lbs. Sept. 1920	Now
Winnipeg	.10	.19	.17
Brandon	.13	.23	.21
Virden	.15	.26	.23
Qu'Appelle	.17	.31	.27
Moose Jaw	.18	.32	.29
Swift Current	.20	.35	.31
Medicine Hat	.22	.38	.33
Calgary	.24	.40	.36

This table shows that the reductions

that have taken place are practically negligible, and that rates are still 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were in 1917.

Our claim for a return to the lower rates for grain is based, first, on the fact that grain represents a very large proportion of the total railway traffic in the West; secondly, on the fact that the earnings are higher and the operating expenses are lower in connection with grain than any other commodity which the railways carry; and thirdly, on the fact that the earnings from the western lines of railway in proportion to the total earnings from the entire systems throughout the Dominion represent a much larger percentage than any other area.

Profit in Grain Haulage

The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has admitted before the committee that grain represented 45.3 per cent. of the total railway traffic in Western Canada. The following tabulated statement showing the gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings of a train of 50 cars of grain travelling between typical prairie points and Fort William, may convey some idea of the immense profits derived by the railways from grain traffic. The earnings per car are based on an average weight of 80,000 pounds, which is a few pounds less than the average out-turn at Fort William, as shown by figures supplied by the assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., and figures taken from the Dominion government grain inspection records for the period from September 1, 1920, to February 28, 1921. The operating expenses are figured on a basis of \$3.58 per train mile, this being the latest available train mile cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, as supplied in a statement from them to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The rates used are those in effect now after two reductions have taken place:

To Fort William	Rate miles	Earnings Per car	Operating expenses at 50 cars	Net profit per train mile
Calgary	.36	\$288.00	\$14,400.00	\$4,449.94
Medicine Hat	.33	268.00	13,400.00	3,852.08
Moose Jaw	.29	232.00	11,600.00	2,928.44
Brandon	.21	168.00	8,400.00	1,979.74
Wilkie	.36	288.00	14,400.00	3,580.00
Yorkton	.27	216.00	10,800.00	2,502.42

Operating expenses at 50 cars
\$3.58 per train mile

Net profit per train mile

\$9,950.00

9,547.92

8,671.56

6,420.26

10,820.00

8,297.58

With regard to the comparative earning capacity of western and eastern lines, it is hardly necessary to add anything to the evidence which during the past two years has been placed before the Board of Railway Commissioners by Mr. Symington. The Canadian Pacific Railway in particular receives by far the largest part of its net earnings from middle western Canada. The records of the C.P.R. for 15 years from 1907 to 1920, show that the West has been the consistent source of the greater portion of the profits of that railway.

West as Source of Profits

The net earnings of the two districts, before providing for fixed and other charges, since 1907, show the following results, in five-year periods.

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1907-11	\$43,500,000	\$91,500,000
1912-16	60,000,000	152,500,000
1916-20	70,500,000	144,500,000

During the ten years from 1910 to 1920, the Canadian Pacific Railway from their railway operations alone, that is, excluding any special income from steamships, land sales or other sources, have paid in dividends \$219,136,635, and in addition have accumulated a net surplus of \$116,476,612, this making a total of \$335,613,247. Figured from the percentage that the western lines have contributed to the net earnings of this railway as compared with what the eastern lines have contributed during this ten-year period, the figures show that of this \$335,000,000 profits distributed in dividends and set aside to surplus, the western lines have contributed \$232,965,486, as compared to eastern lines \$102,647,761.

Splitting these figures up into periods the figures show:

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1910-11	\$17,121,000	\$ 85,885,000
1912-16	44,202,000	112,378,000
1916-20	41,324,000	84,702,000

The above figures show beyond any possibility of contradiction the fact that Western Canada has been producing profits for the C.P.R. out of all proportion to Eastern Canada. The long hauls with comparatively low operating costs and the large proportion of the most profitable kind of traffic, such as grain, livestock, coal and lumber, all contributed to this result. All these classes of traffic are among the most profitable to the railway companies, but the grain traffic is the most profitable of all.

The Farmers' Contribution

When reduced to the individual producer of grain on the prairie, what does all this lucrative traffic for the railways amount to at the present time?

What the present excessive freight rates as compared with the 1917 rates actually mean to the western farmer is easily computed from the records of cars loaded at country points and the government inspection records during the fall of 1921. These figures show that on cars of grain loaded at country points between September 1 and November 30, 1921, the farmers paid approximately eleven million dollars more in freight to the railway companies than they would have on the basis of 1917 rates. On the per car basis the average freight in Manitoba was \$55 per car in excess of the 1917 freight; in Saskatchewan \$97 excess, and in Alberta \$111 excess. The average over the three provinces works out at \$92 per car. On the 1920-21 crop, figuring from September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1921, the amount paid by farmers for freight in marketing their grain was about seventeen million dollars more than it would have been on the basis of the 1917 rates. Altogether, in the fifteen months, from September 1920 to December 1921, the western producers of grain paid some twenty-eight million dollars more in freight charges on grain shipments, than they would have paid in 1917.

Put it in another way. During the three months of heavy grain shipments last fall, when the railways were taking



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So much for the direct burden imposed by the railways upon the producer of grain. Next, consider the

indirect results of the present excessive grain rates combined with the effect of the enhanced cost of the several articles which formerly were transported from the East to the West under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The railways themselves have suffered a decided reduction in tonnage from eastern to western points, as the result of the economic impasse which has been caused in large part by excessive transportation charges, and as an additional result almost every department of business in Western Canada has experienced a severe depression during the past fifteen months. Farm implements under ordinary conditions are supplied in large numbers to middle Western Canada, and they were one of

the chief articles to be included in the Crow's Nest Pass schedule of rates. To convey an idea of what the increased freight charges on this class of traffic from Eastern to Western Canada mean to the average prairie farmer, we have taken, as an example, the following actual equipment for a half-section farm: Gang plow 14 inches, steel harrow, boss harrow, walk plow, cultivator, mower, rake, binder 8-ft., two farm wagons, two wagon boxes, grain tank, disc harrow, seed drill, garden cultivator, cream separator, set farm sleighs, manure spreader, surface packer, buncher, harrow cart, single harness and collar, double harness and collar, four set harness and collar, incubator, pickler, fanning mill, democrat, cutter, buggy.

The cost of shipping these implements from eastern Ontario to Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary, at car-load lots, and thence to an average local point in each of the western provinces on the basis of less than car-load lots, is shown for the years 1916 and 1922. The comparison reveals this result, that the farmer living near Neepawa, Manitoba, would have to pay today the freight charges for the foregoing equipment of implements, \$92.87 more than he would have paid in 1916; the farmer living near Fusilier, Saskatchewan, would pay \$151.10 more than in 1916; and the farmer near Lacombe, Alberta, would pay \$151.86 more than in 1916. Reducing these figures to an average basis, it means that the farmer on a half-section in Western Canada has to pay in freight charges on a set of implements nearly \$132 more today than in 1916. That means in terms of Number 1 Northern wheat at last fall's average price at country points, 140 bushels, or the produce from nearly 11 acres of land.

That is the effect of freight charges which, in 1916, cost a half-section farmer in Saskatchewan \$294.95 on an equipment of implements, and today \$446.05. The total selling price of this same set of implements to the farmer from the dealer amounts to something like \$2,262, so that the freight charges represent about one-fifth of the dealer's actual selling price.

A Comparison of Increases

To appreciate the much heavier burden imposed upon the western farmer by the freight rates than upon his eastern brother, it is only necessary to compare the car-load rates on farm implements in Ontario and Quebec with those relating to the West. The following table tells its own story:

	O.L. Rate to 1916	C.L. Rate 1922	Increase per car
Kitchener, Ont.	\$25.00	\$44.00	\$19.00
Haileybury, Ont.	65.00	116.00	51.00
Sudbury, Ont.	46.00	82.00	36.00
Owen Sound, Ont.	32.00	55.00	23.00
Laurier, Que.	52.00	94.00	42.00
Valleyfield, Que.	42.00	75.00	33.00
Winnipeg, Man.	124.00	202.00	78.00
Saskatoon, Sask.	188.00	298.00	110.00
Calgary, Alta.	230.00	362.00	132.00

What has been the effect on the volume of westbound traffic in farm implements of the persistent maintenance of freight rates at the increased standards inaugurated in 1918? One of the large implement firms whose business in Western Canada represents about one-fifth of all that is transacted in that line, shows that 1545 car loads of machinery were shipped West in 1917; 1489 car loads in 1918; 1151 car loads in 1919; 1713 carloads in 1920; and only 866 car loads in 1921. A conservative estimate of the total shipments of farm implements into Western Canada from the East in 1917 and 1921 would be 7725 car loads and 4330 car loads respectively.

A comparison of the traffic in hardware between the East and West in the years 1917 and 1921, tells the same story of decreased volume. A large wholesale hardware firm which does about forty per cent. of the total hardware business transacted in the middle west, shows the following tonnage shipped from the East in 1917 and 1921:

	Tonnage for Year 1917	1921
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Nails, spikes, washers, nuts, horse shoes....	5,720,290	2,538,855
Pipe	1,892,811	1,611,814
Barb wire	6,056,941	3,994,045
Rope	430,000	53,658
Stoves	759,055	258,940
Paint	210,000	171,380
Steel sheets	780,000	952,028
Pumps	656,000	105,160
General hardware	6,162,510	2,459,043

The difference which the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would make in the present freight charges on car-load shipments of other articles, in addition to those already mentioned, to Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary from Fort William and points east thereof, may be seen in the following statement:

	Winnipeg per car	Regina per car	Calgary per car
Binder twine	\$45.60	\$79.20	\$115.20
Furniture	74.20	81.90	107.80
Glass	135.00	139.50	190.50
Nails and spikes.....	94.50	99.00	150.00
Barbed wire, bar iron, band iron.....	94.50	99.00	150.00
Canada plates, gal- vanized iron, sheet iron	135.00	139.50	190.50
Paints, leads and oils	135.00	139.50	190.50
Paper and roofing.....	108.00	139.50	190.50
Apples in barrels.....	99.00	135.00	166.50

National Interest and Justice

First, by cutting too drastically into the direct monetary return which the farmer receives for his grain; and, secondly, by adding far too heavy a charge to the prices of staple commodities which the farmer has to purchase from the East, the present schedule of freight rates is making it impossible for the agricultural industry of Western Canada to succeed as it should succeed in such a pioneering country with large areas of fertile land still unbroken. And, incidentally, every legitimate business interest in the country is being adversely affected. Under such conditions, or without the guarantee of a return to the level of freight rates which prevailed in 1917, middle Western Canada holds no promise for the new settler who is being asked to seek a living on the land. For the federal government or any other agency in Canada to launch an immigration campaign, without first seeing an adequate readjustment of transportation charges to lower levels, would be to waste so much time and money. The whole agricultural industry of Western Canada at the present moment is an effective argument against such folly.

The revival of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is being sought because of the economic benefits it promises; and it has also been expected in the light of the natural fulfilment of a contract. The Canadian Pacific Railway in particular was an integral part of Confederation. It has a double reason for endeavoring to maintain unity and harmony throughout a Dominion which at the present time bears evidence of the strain and stress of sectionalism. Failure to re-establish the Crow's Nest Pass agreement as a part of the statutes of this country will be viewed by the great mass of the people of the middle West as a breach of faith, and will tend to create a spirit of distrust and ill-will on the part of that new and unsettled section of the Dominion towards those who may perhaps fail to stand by an agreement. On the ground of economic advantage to the entire country and on the higher ground of justice, therefore, this agreement ought to be re-established.

When parliament appointed a special committee to hear arguments on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the Canadian Council of Agriculture asked to be heard. The committee replied, asking the Council representatives to be present on Monday, May 29. The Council was represented by N. P. Lambert, John F. Reid and Hon. George Langley. The above memorandum was presented by Mr. Lambert.

Members Receive \$144,700

The Manitoba legislature consists of 55 members, who receive a sessional indemnity of \$1,800 for each session of the House which they attend. Usually one session is held each year.

The executive council, generally known as the cabinet, consists of seven members of the House, who, beside the sessional indemnity, receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The premier receives an additional \$1,000 a year as president of the council, and the minister of telephones and telegraphs, who is at the present time also attorney-general of the province, receives an additional salary of \$1,200 a year. The speaker has an allowance of \$1,500 a year in addition to the sessional indemnity.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Manitoba Hydro-Electric

The hydro-electric undertaking of the Manitoba government is operated by the Manitoba Power Commission which was created under the Electrical Power Transmission Act passed by the legislature in March, 1919. The commission purchases power from the city of Winnipeg, which it distributes over its own transmission lines to Portage la Prairie, Carman, Morden and Roland. The commission also furnishes the towns of Virden and Minnedosa with electric power, the installation in each of these towns consisting of two fuel oil semi-diesel 120 horse-power engines, direct-connected to alternating generators.

The transmission line from Winnipeg to Portage, constructed in 1919-20, is a 66,000 volt steel-tower line, sixty miles in length. Morden and Carman are served by a fifty-six mile steel-tower transmission line connected with the Portage line at Oakville, and from this, at Jordan, is tapped off a 22,000 volt steel-pole line about three miles long, which supplies the town of Roland.

A Large Investment

The capital investment of the province of Manitoba in the undertaking at the close of the last fiscal year, November 30, 1921, amounted to \$1,769,396.21. Of this the system now in operation has cost \$1,484,114.39. Stock on hand, equipment and stationery are valued at \$140,373, and \$99,027 has been expended on organization and projected lines which have not yet been constructed. Both these latter items relate chiefly to supplies purchased, and preliminary work done for a proposed transmission line to Gladstone, which, after being decided on, was abandoned.

The operation of the system in the year ending November 30, 1921, according to the accounts of the commission, showed a surplus of \$5,800.54. This, however, takes no account of interest paid by the government on the money borrowed for the scheme, and no allowance is made for depreciation. Some of the plants, however, were in operation for only a few months of the year, and the commissioner, J. Rochetti, has informed The Guide, that in his opinion the system this year will be entirely self-supporting. Twenty-eight steel towers on the Winnipeg-Portage transmission line were blown down by a severe windstorm in July 1921, and the cost of repairing the damage, amounting to \$40,000, was included in the operating expense of last year.

New Services

Contracts have recently been entered into by the commission for the supply of current for lighting and power purposes to the towns of Oakville and Elm Creek. Transmission lines already pass through these places and all that will be necessary will be the distribution systems. From these systems it is anticipated that farmers living within a radius of ten miles will be able to obtain service, provided a sufficient number of customers can be secured to make it a paying proposition.

The city of Portage la Prairie is the chief consumer of power from the system at the present time. As soon as the hydro came into operation it was possible to reduce rates in Portage for lighting and power by approximately 35 to 40 per cent, and as a result the city now consumes just twice as much electric power as it did prior to the establishment of the system.

Alfalfa and Canada Thistles

The Wisconsin Agricultural College says, in a new bulletin: "Demonstrations show clearly that Canada Thistles can be controlled and eradicated by seeding the plot to alfalfa. No less than 25 demonstrations are being carried on in the state to show the value of alfalfa, not only as an enemy to Canada thistles, but also the general weed-killing power of this valuable crop for practically all farm weeds, with the single exception of couch grass." There is just this danger in the above recommendation, that farmers will be misled into seeding alfalfa in the infested field and leaving the crop to conduct an unequal fight with the weed. Alone, alfalfa hasn't a chance. With a little assistance from the cultivator it is a valuable ally.

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You want neither your grain nor your time wasted.

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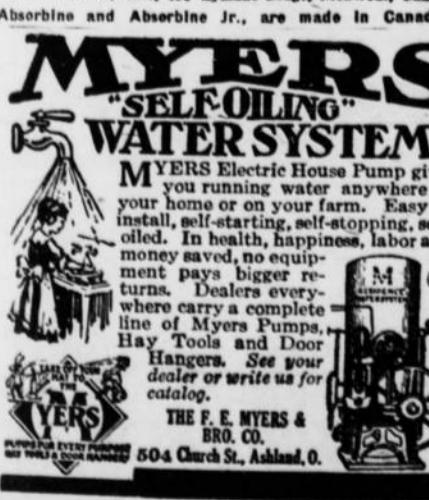
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Rural Credits and Provincial Savings

Savings of City Dwellers Provide Funds for Farm Loans

THE Manitoba Rural Credits Act of 1917 was designed to provide a form of agricultural credit, specially adapted to suit conditions in Western Canada. It is particularly valuable in pioneer districts and the need for such legislation is evidenced by the growth of the movement since its inception. Commencing in 1917 in the municipalities of St. Andrews and St. Clements, with one society with a membership of 50, the system has grown until the number of societies in actual operation in April, 1922, was seventy-three, with a total membership of 3,600. By far the greater part of this growth has been spontaneous. The favorable terms provided by the act, the rate of interest (the same to the homesteader and to the large farmer) together with the reasonable treatment meted out to all borrowers by boards of directors, has the effect of so increasing the membership that new organizations are continually being formed as offshoots from the parent society.

Formation of Societies

To form a society fifteen farmers are required to apply for a charter under the Rural Credits Act. A provisional secretary is appointed by the rural credits office of the provincial government whose duty it is to secure at least 35 members who subscribe for one share of stock each at a par value of \$100, on which \$10 is paid at the time of subscription. The rural municipality in which the society operates and the provincial government each subscribe on the basis of one half the amount subscribed by the individual shareholders. The paid-up stock is invested in bonds either issued or guaranteed by the government.

Each of the subscribing bodies appoints three directors. The municipal and government directors are not necessarily shareholders, while one of the appointees of the government is a member of the staff of the rural credits office, Winnipeg.

All applications and statements of affairs are submitted to the secretary in duplicate on prescribed forms. When applications have been reviewed by the board and passed on as submitted, or revised, one copy of each document is forwarded to Winnipeg along with a note covering the amount the applicant wishes to withdraw. Interest is charged only on such portions as are actually used. Loans are made to members at 7 per cent., of which the provincial government, which supplies the funds receives 6 per cent, the society being allowed one per cent to cover its expenses.

Purposes of Loans

The following table shows by years the amount of money used for each purpose for which money can be borrowed through the Rural Credits Act:

No. of Societies	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Purposes—	1	10	38	53	73
Purchase of stock	\$39,126	\$172,532	\$205,542	\$100,201	
Machinery	17,840	94,155	212,023	80,166	
Crop purposes	55,041	246,739	330,099	246,232	
Breaking	53,465	247,691	399,868	235,132	
Seed grain	18,165	32,009	144,460	143,846	
Improvements	5,935	18,865	85,295	100,222	
Liabilities	20,969	56,742	274,291	461,032	
Sundry	5,040	183,143	370,052	558,979	
Feed			43,470	24,910	
	\$16,600	\$215,581	\$1,051,876	\$2,066,000	\$1,959,720

Savings Provide Funds

Prior to the year 1920, the rural credit societies were financed by the chartered banks, but in January of that year the bankers declined to continue business with the societies unless the rate of interest they were allowed was increased from six to six-and-a-half per cent. and other changes in the system were made. As a result the provincial government undertook to furnish the money required, and at the same time a provincial savings office was established to receive deposits from the public on which interest at four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance is allowed. There is no legal connection between the rural credits system and the provincial savings office, but for practical purposes they may be considered as complementary parts of one system, the savings

office securing from the public, chiefly the people of Winnipeg, the funds which are loaned by the rural credits to the farmers. The savings office at the present time has upwards of \$3,750,000 on deposit. A substantial amount of this is kept on hand ready to meet the demands of depositors, upwards of half a million dollars is invested in Victory bonds, and the remainder, corresponding approximately to the amount advanced by the government to the rural credit societies, is loaned to the provincial treasurer.

Self-supporting System

The supervision and administration of the rural credits branch is carried on under the direction of the provincial treasurer, and the expense incurred by the province last year was \$28,518.63. In addition to this annual expense, the government on November 30, 1921, had an investment in the capital stock of the rural credits societies amounting to \$17,535 on which no interest was received. The provincial savings office, on the other hand, although it has been in operation less than two years, is being operated at a profit, and it is anticipated that taking the two systems together they may in the near future become self-supporting.

The U.F.M. provincial platform advocates the extension of the rural credits and provincial savings system.

Manitoba Government Telephones

The telephone system is much the largest public utility owned by the Manitoba government. The system was purchased by the government on January 1, 1908, from the Bell Telephone Co., at a cost of \$3,300,000. The number of telephones connected with the system at that time was 14,195. On November 30, 1921, the system represented an investment of \$17,044,003.47, and the number of telephones was 65,552, of which 14,956 were rural phones.

The telephone system is operated by a commission answerable to the government through the minister of telephones and telegraphs, Hon. T. H. Johnson, who is also attorney-general of the province. The government provides the necessary funds for capital expenditures, by the issue of bonds, on which the commission is required to pay the interest. In all other respects the finances of the commission are kept separate from the provincial accounts, and any profit or loss on operation is carried forward by the commission and does not affect the budget of the provincial treasurer.

Accumulating Deficits

Deficits, rather than surpluses, have been the rule, and at the close of the last fiscal year the accumulated deficit of the system stood at \$884,805.43. For the first five years, 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the telephone accounts showed

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Send for particulars of our full line of Safe-Lock Fence—the highest standard fence sold in the West.

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Rates Increased

Telephone rates in the province are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, and with the consent of that body the schedule of charges was increased on August 1, last year, the advance amounting to 35 per cent. for rural service, 45 per cent. for provincial exchange business, 34 per cent. on the provincial residential rate, 21 per cent. on the Brandon business rate, 12 per cent. on the Brandon residence rate, 14 per cent. on the Portage business rate, 25 per cent. on the Portage residence rate, 28 per cent. on the Winnipeg business rate, and 20 per cent. on the Winnipeg residence rate.

The cheapest rate now charged by the system is \$18 a year for a two-party line residence service in a small town. The cheapest rural phone costs \$27 a year. The charge for a business phone in Winnipeg is \$78 a year.

Improved Outlook

The increased rates which went into effect in August last, combined with economies which have been effected in operation, including wage reductions, have very materially improved the earning power of the system, and the months of March and April, 1922, have both shown a profit. With an accumulated deficit of over \$880,000 to overcome, it is not anticipated that any reduction of rates will be possible in the

immediate future, but the commissioner, J. E. Lowry, is confident that a substantial reduction in the deficit will result from the present year's operations.

Capital expenditure during the year 1921 amounted to \$1,207,788.83. The work done included the completion of 2,826 miles of new long distance line. Upwards of \$153,000 was spent on new rural lines, \$351,000 on exchange lines, \$297,000 on toll lines and \$244,000 on equipment. The number of rural subscribers at the end of 1921 was 14,956, compared with 16,196 a year previously. In some quarters this is attributed to the increase in rates which took place during the year, but the authorities maintain that the decrease would have taken place in any event owing to the fact that a large number of farmers were unable to continue paying for telephone service even at the old rate.

No area of ground on the farm can compare with the vegetable garden for value of product. A half-acre garden will produce as much value as 10 acres of wheat. In the solution of the marketing problem here is one place where the middleman can readily be eliminated. The slogan of the home garden is "direct from producer to consumer." Vegetables should make up at least one third of our diet.

a surplus of over \$82,000, but no allowance was made for depreciation, estimated at \$300,000, so that the actual deficit was upwards of \$200,000. From 1913 to 1916, after providing for depreciation, a surplus of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 was shown. Since that period only one year has proved profitable, 1918, when a surplus of \$18,766.80 was made. The most serious deficits occurred in 1920 and 1921, when the system made a loss of \$392,688.66 and \$538,438.24.

The deficits of the last few years are easily understandable when it is remembered that while the cost of operation and construction, including both wages and materials, increased very considerably during and immediately after the war, the rates charged to telephone users remained unchanged from 1912 until 1921.

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified ads.

During the season of heavy grain marketing last fall, when prices were rapidly and continuously declining, grain exchange men gave as the reason limited export buying. The U.S. Grain Growers in their news letter point out that the export trade for the year was unusually large. The grain exchange story does not find favor with them.

The Farm Loan Scheme

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association was established by act of the provincial legislature in 1917, for the purpose of making long-term loans to farmers, secured by first mortgages on land cultivated by the owner, and repayable over a period of thirty years on the amortization plan. The idea behind the scheme when it was originated was that the government, with the credit of the province behind it, could borrow money at 5 per cent., which would be lent to farmers at 6 per cent., leaving 1 per cent. to pay the cost of administration and provide for possible losses. For a time this plan was carried out successfully, the government selling provincial bonds and investing the proceeds in the bonds of the Farm Loans Association. In addition, the bonds of the association, guaranteed by the province and bearing 5 per cent. interest, were sold to the public, and deposits were received on which 4 per cent. interest was paid. The act also provided for the issue of capital stock, and each borrower was required to subscribe for stock to the amount of 5 per cent. of his loan. The government also subscribed for stock, the purchase of which was confined to the provincial government and borrowers under the act.

Big Demand for Loans

The annual payment required to provide for interest at 6 per cent. per annum and the repayment of the principal over a period of 30 years is \$72.65 per annum on each \$1,000 borrowed, and as the majority of farm mortgages bear interest at 8 per cent., or \$80 per \$1,000 without any reduction of principal, the Farm Loans Association naturally received plenty of applications. The amount available for loaning, however, is limited, and the association has never been able to meet the demand. On November 30, 1919, after a little more than two years operation, the amount of loans outstanding, including interest accrued to that date, was \$3,086,961.72, which had increased to \$4,296,752.22 on November 30, 1920, and to \$5,858,958.28 on the corresponding date in 1921.

The rise in interest rates which occurred during the war and armistice period seriously handicapped the operation of the scheme, making it impossible for the government or the association to secure money at 5 per cent. In consequence of this the act was amended in 1921, increasing the rate of interest which might be charged to 7 per cent. per annum, but relieving borrowers of the obligation to subscribe for stock in the association. Loans made since April 27, 1921, have been on this basis, the payment required to pay interest and retire the principal in 30 years being \$80.60.

Operated at Profit

That the Farm Loans Association is working on an economic basis, and that the 1 per cent. margin is sufficient to meet all administration expenses, is shown by the last annual balance sheet, dated November 30, 1921, which reveals a surplus, representing accumulated profits since the establishment of the scheme, amounting to \$96,148.26. The investment of the provincial government in the association on that date amounted to \$5,350,000, of which \$5,100,000 was in bonds on which 5 per cent. interest is received, and \$250,000 is in capital stock on which up to the present no dividends have been paid.

The association up to the present has not lost a single dollar through the default of borrowers. Like all other loaning institutions during recent years, the association has had to carry a substantial amount of arrears, and of the annual payments due December 1, 1921, amounting to \$296,000, there was unpaid on April 30, 1922, an amount of \$110,000, including principal and interest. In a small number of cases foreclosure has been resorted to, and while some of these cases have resulted in a loss, the remainder have realized more than the debt and the net result has been a small profit to the association on the foreclosed properties.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association is administered by a board appointed by the government, consisting of a paid chairman and four other members who receive a per diem allowance

and expenses when attending meetings. The board at present consists of Lachlan McNeil, commissioner and chairman; George Anderson and F. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg; D. D. McDonald, Dauphin, representing the Union of Municipalities; and J. S. Wood, Oakville, representing the United Farmers of Manitoba.

Provincial Labor Legislation

The province of Manitoba since 1915 has maintained a Bureau of Labor whose chief duty is the administration and enforcement of various acts designed for the protection of employees and the prevention of accidents. As originally constituted by the Roblin government shortly before its resignation, the bureau had very limited powers, its duties being practically confined to the collection and publication of information. In the following year, after the present government had taken office, the bureau was re-organized and given much wider powers.

At the present time, it is charged with the enforcement of the following acts: The Bureau of Labor Act; The Manitoba Factories Act; The Shops Regulation Act; The Bake Shops Act; The Public Buildings Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act; The Steam Boiler Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electricians' License Act; The Licensing of Cinema Projectors under The Public Amusements Act; The Minimum Wage Act.

Minimum Wage for Women

One of the most important of these measures is the Minimum Wage Act which was passed in 1918, providing for the establishment of a board on which both employers and employees are represented, which has power to fix a minimum standard of wages for female employees in factories, stores, restaurants, mail order houses, hotels, places of amusements and offices. An investigation conducted by the bureau prior to the passing of this act showed that in one particular factory in the province girls were working for \$2.00 a week, while there were hundreds receiving \$6.00 a week and less. The lowest wage permitted by the act for experienced females in Winnipeg at the present time is \$11 per week.

The inspection of factories to ensure sanitary conditions and the safety of machinery, and the inspection of freight and passenger elevators for the protection of the public is also an important part of the work of the bureau. As a result of these measures the number of accidents, both in factories and on elevators, has been considerably reduced.

The Bureau of Labor is under the direction of the minister of public works, and its chief official is the secretary, Edward McGrath, who, previous to his appointment, was prominent in trades union circles. The staff includes a number of inspectors, and in 1921 a total of 14,402 inspections was made. Exclusive of unemployment grants, the Bureau of Labor last year expended \$60,000, against which it produced a revenue, consisting of fees for inspections made amounting to \$20,273.

The Vacant Land Problem

A plank in the U.F.M. provincial platform which is deserving of special attention is that which reads as follows:

"(4) A land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land; owners of idle areas obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation."

The holding of land out of use for speculative purposes is now generally admitted to be a great evil and a serious bar to the settlement of the province and the increase of production and of population which are so necessary if the burden of debt under which the province is staggering is to be borne without hardship. There are today in Manitoba millions of acres of the best agricultural land lying idle near to towns and railroads which are either

held at high prices or withheld entirely from the market.

To Promote Settlement

In this plank the U.F.M. proposes a plan by which these lands may be made available for settlement. If this proposal becomes law every owner of vacant farm land in the province, whether it be an individual or a great corporation, will be required to put a price upon it which will stand for a definite period, and the government will then be able to issue a list giving price, terms and location, which may be seen by all intending settlers. Such a scheme would undoubtedly greatly facilitate settlement. It would enable those desiring land to ascertain without difficulty the price and terms upon which any piece of vacant land in the province could be purchased. It would protect newcomers from unscrupulous agents and would prevent the owners of vacant land from raising their prices as soon as a demand for land developed. The owner would have the right to put his own price upon the land, but the fact that this valuation would be used for taxation purposes would no doubt be an effective check upon excessive demands.

Opposition by Speculators

The Norris government in the legislative session of 1921 introduced a bill along these lines at the request of the Western Canada Colonization Association, but a delegation of American speculators, which hurried to Winnipeg from Minneapolis and Chicago, speedily induced the government to withdraw the measure.

Owners of vacant land who refuse to put a price upon it or to sell it at any price are creating a scarcity of available land in a country where land is abundant. By this attitude they are hindering settlement, preventing the normal development of the country, and forcing those settlers who do come in to pay prices for land which often make it impossible for them to farm profitably. The proposals of the U.F.M. platform for dealing with this problem are eminently fair to all concerned, and if adopted will undoubtedly be a great benefit to the province as a whole.

Although the Western Canada Colonization Association proposed this scheme to the provincial government in 1921, the idea was not originally put forward by that body. It has been advocated by The Guide for several years and is a plank in the federal farmers' platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in November, 1918.

Education and Citizenship

Clause five of the education plank of the U.F.M. platform reads:

"Practical application throughout the whole educational process of the ideal of preparing for co-operative service and civic duty, with rural schools suited to rural life, working practically toward the unifying of our population, the development of community efficiency and the raising of the standard of citizenship."

This section is not the expression of a pious aspiration, but of a specific and intensely practical purpose. It is based upon the belief that the most vital need of our democracy is a citizenship that is alive to its responsibilities, and that something more than has been done can be done to vitalize, inspire and instruct our youth for that kind of life. Only a few of our people have yet been gripped by the conception of the community as an organized living entity functioning in the interests of all its individuals, and binding them together sympathetically and co-operatively in the bundle of life. Only in a very spasmodic and desultory way does the average individual think about his duty as a member of the commonwealth. Our educational system must grapple with the problem of correcting these conditions. Much must depend upon the personality of the teacher, and it is the task of the department to furnish such a course as will develop the personality that is required. Equipped with a practical course of instruction in the art of living with one's fellow men we should attain a more coherent and effective democracy.—W.R.W.

Mothers' Allowances

How Manitoba Provides for Dependent Children

THE Mothers' Allowance Act, passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1916, is designed to provide for the support or partial support of mothers of dependent or neglected children. The act provides that to be eligible for assistance the mother must be a widow or the wife of a husband who is an inmate of an insane asylum or penal institution, or who because of physical disability is unable to support his family. It is also a condition of receiving assistance under the act, that the mother must be a proper person to have custody of the children, and that the best interest of the children will be served by permitting them to remain in the custody of the mother. The act is administered by a commission of five members, who receive no remuneration, and an executive secretary with a staff of seven persons, including visitors.

Up to the present, the funds available have only been sufficient to permit allowances to be made to widows with two or more children, and mothers whose husbands are inmates of hospitals for mental diseases. The number of families receiving assistance during the last fiscal year was 648. Of these 94 became self-supporting during the year, leaving 554 families, comprising over 2,000 children, in the care of the commission on November 30, 1921.

The Cost

When the act was passed in 1916, the amount which might be expended in grants was limited to \$15,000 a year, but subsequently this limitation was removed, and the commission may now make grants up to any amount that may be voted by the legislature for the purpose. From June, 1916, to November, 1921, the amount actually expended, including administration costs, totals \$1,183,602.16, as follows:

June to November, 1916.....	\$ 7,025.05
Dec., 1916, to Nov., 1917.....	55,732.00
Dec., 1917, to Nov., 1918.....	94,556.12
Dec., 1918, to Nov., 1919.....	208,991.46
Dec., 1919, to Nov., 1920.....	363,384.09
Dec., 1920, to Nov., 1921.....	453,913.44
	\$1,183,602.16

The funds expended by the commission are provided partly from the provincial treasury and partly by a levy upon the municipalities of the province made by the municipal commissioner. In the year 1920-21, the municipalities contributed \$225,000 of the \$453,913.34 expended.

Administration Expense Small

For the year 1920-21, the salaries and expenses of the commission's staff amounted to \$16,676.37, while the allowances to mothers totalled \$437,237.07, the administration cost thus being less than three per cent. of the money expended. This low cost of administration was made possible, not only by the voluntary work of the commission but also by the assistance of every municipality in which there are beneficiaries, municipal committees being formed to receive applications and make the necessary investigations before forwarding recommendations to the provincial commission. After an allowance has been granted, the municipal committee also is held responsible for assisting the commission in supervising the family. In addition, four official visitors are employed in visiting the families, and these have the co-operation of the school authorities and teachers, public health nurses, and a large number of ladies' auxiliaries, having over two hundred members, who assist materially in friendly service.

The Benefits

Particular attention is given by the commission to the health of the beneficiaries, and emphasis is placed upon the mother's care, training and schooling of the children. It is claimed as a justification for the considerable expenditure of the commission that the method followed prevents the high cost of institutional care which would otherwise be necessary, and also saves the mothers from overwork and conse-



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Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are the ideal summer floor-covering. Rain or sun—dust or tracked-in mud—will not harm them.

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Low Prices—Popular Sizes

9 x 3 ft.	\$4.50	9 x 7½ ft.	\$11.25
9 x 4½ ft.	6.75	9 x 9 ft.	13.50
9 x 6 ft.	9.00	9 x 10½ ft.	15.75
9 x 12 ft.	\$18.00		

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard—in roll form, 2 yards wide, for use over the entire floor . . . 85 cents square yard.

Prices Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

If your dealer does not carry these economical Gold-Seal Art-Rugs we will gladly see that you are supplied. Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes", showing all the beautiful patterns.

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32

quent sickness and premature old age, and that a large number of children are brought up under wholesome conditions who would otherwise be greatly handicapped and might possibly become delinquent

Consolidated Schools in Manitoba

By the term "consolidation," is meant a joining together of two or more school districts under one board of school trustees, and the provision of transportation for the pupils to the school. By getting the children together in larger groups, the benefits of a graded school can be obtained, and the children in the rural school districts can thus receive educational advantages more nearly equal to those obtained in the city schools. It is now about seventeen years since the establishment of the first consolidated school in Manitoba.

In 1905, consolidation took place at Virden and at Holland. The number of consolidations each year have been as follows: 1905, 2; 1907, 1; 1919, 9; 1910, 5; 1911, 7; 1912, 10; 1913, 19; 1914, 8; 1915, 7; 1916, 4; 1917, 4; 1918, 9; 1919, 13; 1920, 13. There are at the present time over one hundred consolidated schools in operation in the province, with about 13,000 pupils in attendance. The average attendance last year was 75 per cent. The average attendance in all schools in the province for the same time was 66.76 per cent.

Method of Procedure

The procedure for forming a consolidated school district varies according to whether the area to be included in the consolidated district is situated within the bounds of one municipality, or within the bounds of two or more adjoining municipalities. In either case

the consolidation is formed at the wish of the ratepayers in the various districts concerned as expressed at public meetings called for the purpose of considering the subject. No consolidation can be formed except by this method. The wish of the people may be assented to by the municipality, or in the case of the union district, by arbitrators appointed from the various municipalities in question, or it may be refused. In either case an appeal may be made to the county court judge by a majority of trustees, or by any four ratepayers of one of the school districts concerned.

Grants from Treasury

The consolidated school district derives its support in the same way as any rural school district in the province, from: (a) A general school tax levied over the whole municipality; (b) special school rate on the consolidated

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district and (c) grants from the provincial government. The grant from the provincial government consists of, (1) the sum of the several grants which would have been payable to the respective districts merged and (2) a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the cost of transportation towards defraying the same. It has been found that while the cost to the various districts concerned, is in most cases somewhat higher by the year than under the one-roomed school plan, the cost per pupil per day of attendance is lower in practically every case in the consolidated school area. In the school year ending June 30, 1921, the provincial government, in addition to the usual school grants, contributed approximately \$460,000 towards the cost of transportation of pupils to consolidated schools. Contracts for vans now being made are on the average about one-third lower than last year's contracts.

Municipal School Boards

There is at present in Manitoba, only one truly rural municipal school board in operation: that of Minota municipality. The experiment has not been carried on there a sufficient time to allow any definite statement to be made regarding its value. A commission appointed to enquire into all phases of the matter will issue a report at an early date.

The University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba is the property of the people of the province.

The Famine is Still On

300,000 Children will Die of Starvation unless we Continue to Supply Food up to the End of August.

WHAT are YOU to believe about the famine situation in Russia—the idle, unsupported statements of prejudiced papers, or the firsthand knowledge of such men as Lord Emmott, Lord Weardale and Sir Benjamin Robertson, who are devoting their time and energy to saving millions of children from starving.

In February, Sir Benjamin Robertson, with the approval of the British Government, made an exhaustive survey of the famine districts and reported that help must be continued at least until the end of August.

To say that the famine is over, and that more money and food are not needed, is worse than untrue.

To make the relief work more efficient, three great organizations have been unified under the chairmanship of Sir Benjamin Robertson.

1.—The Russian Relief Fund, Chairman Lord Emmott, with whom is associated Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross.

2.—The Friends' Relief Mission—the British Organization of the Quakers.

3.—The Save The Children Fund, with Lord Weardale as chairman.

These organizations are feeding 300,000 children in the Saratov area and are endeavoring to help some of the millions of adults who are in the direst need of food.

Will you not help these British organizations to save the helpless children of Russia from starving.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through your bank, the local committee, or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save The Children Fund, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

All subscriptions are expended on Canadian Foodstuffs.

Save the Children Fund

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D. C. COLEMAN, Chairman

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It represents the highest class of education that can be secured in Manitoba, and costs the people of the province over a quarter of a million dollars annually to maintain. The educational facilities which it provides, compare favorably with those provided by any other province in the Dominion. The problem of placing the provincial University on a sound and permanent basis, is one that has confronted the governments of the province of Manitoba in a pressing way during the past ten years, and it still remains as one of the principal tasks for the next minister of education to face.

The Board of Governors of the University is composed of nine members, all of whom are appointed by the provincial government. The provincial government has financial control of the University, and the Board of Governors submits annually to the government, an estimate of the amount of money required.

Sources of Income

The sources of income to the University are four-fold. First, there is the income from the Dominion Land Grant, which was made in 1885 by the Dominion government; secondly, there is the income from a bequest to the University by the late Dr. A. K. Isbister, who was a native of the Red River Valley; thirdly, there are the tuition and examination fees from the students; and fourthly, there is the annual appropriation passed by the provincial legislature. Last year, 1920-21, the University budget amounted to over \$500,000, of which \$372,000 was appropriated by vote of the provincial legislature. This year, the annual appropriation by the province was cut down to \$254,000.

Full courses can be had in arts and science, medicine, law, civil and electrical engineering, architecture, pharmacy, and agriculture. Last year, the total number of students enrolled in various courses at the University was 2,151. Of that number, about 53 per cent were from Winnipeg, and a little more than 47 per cent. from districts outside of Winnipeg. The number of women students is rapidly increasing. This year there are 241 women in actual attendance at the University as compared with 166 in 1920-21.

Extension Lectures

In addition to the large number of courses given within the walls of the University each year, a very useful service is performed throughout the rural districts of the province, and also within the city of Winnipeg, in the form of University extension lectures. Last year 83 special lectures, given by sixteen lecturers at fifty-one towns in the province of Manitoba, were arranged under the University extension department. There were special courses conducted during the year for the benefit of such organizations as The United Farmers of Manitoba, The Retail Merchants Association, The Life Insurance Institute, and Nurses' Association. Evening classes on business and commerce were also held throughout the year.

New Building Required

Since the conclusion of the war, a marked increase in attendance at the universities in every province in the Dominion has been recorded. In Manitoba, the housing facilities for the University students are entirely inadequate. On Broadway, opposite to the provincial parliament buildings, may be seen the present series of University buildings, which are of a very temporary character. The big problem which now faces the provincial government and the board of governors of the University in connection with the future of the University, is a building program. This matter is dealt with in the last annual report of the board of governors to the provincial government. It refers to the plan that had been adopted before the war, of erecting a new group of University buildings on what is known as the Tuxedo site, which is located on the south-western outskirts of Winnipeg. The board of governors has urged the provincial government to be prepared to undertake a definite building program in 1923, and to arrange for the expenditure of \$3,000,000, which the legislature would be asked to provide in six annual instalments of \$500,000 each, commencing with the year 1923.



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Hospitals and Health Legislation

In the past hospital organization has not been linked very closely with the provincial administration. What assistance has been given has been given in the way of grants, and in some cases assistance up to ten per cent. of the capital expenditure has been allowed. Grants to hospitals are paid through the Department of Agriculture, and are paid on the basis of 50 cents a day for public ward patients. Municipalities pay \$1.75 a day for public ward patients and whatever else is needed to finance hospitals is secured by gifts from private citizens or through the enterprise of public-spirited organizations.

With the growing sentiment for municipally owned and controlled hospitals, the provincial government must of necessity assume greater responsibility for hospital organization. At the present time the Municipal Hospital Act is administered through the department of the provincial secretary. There is no special direction or supervision of the work except the ratifying of the plans already worked out and submitted. Winnipeg has two municipal hospitals, the King George and the King Edward. Swan River has a municipal hospital which is closed at the present time. Hamiota, Gladstone, Souris, Minnedosa, Deloraine and Melita have municipal hospitals in operation. Boissevain, Blanchard, Pipestone, Russell and Roblin and Turtle Mountain are contemplating the organization of a municipal hospital.

For the care of the patients suffering from tuberculosis and instruction in the proper methods of combatting the disease, Manitoba has its splendid sanatorium at Ninette. The Ninette Sanatorium is not a government-owned hospital, but the provincial government has assisted with the capital account. The hospital was started by a group of individuals who were concerned with the spread of tuberculosis throughout the province and who were anxious to do something to provide proper care of those suffering from it. A regularly constituted board of trustees constitute the management of the hospital. The provincial government has ever since the hospital was built paid a grant of 40 cents a day per patient, and this year the grant was raised to 50 cents per day.

For the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases Manitoba passed in 1919 amendments to the Public Health Act. A dispensary is now established in the city of Winnipeg where patients suffering from the various forms of these diseases may receive advice and treatment. Physicians reporting cases to the chairman of the Board of Health may do so by number, and all information and reports concerning those taking treatment is treated as confidential and is inaccessible to the public.

For a little over two years Manitoba has had, in connection with the General Hospital in Winnipeg, a psychopathic ward. This ward, under the charge of Dr. A. T. Mathers, has well proved its value to the province. There is accommodation for 32 patients, and nearly a thousand cases have received treatment. Of the cases coming through the psychopathic ward for treatment and observation, 63 per cent. of the patients have been turned back again to their friends, thus saving the province the additional burden of providing institutional care in hospitals for mental diseases.

Manitoba has at the present time 50 public health nurses doing educational work in the homes and schools of the province.

Prison Reform

A plank in the U.F.M. platform is as follows:

"Prison reform and reconsideration of the whole correctional system with a view to the adoption of modern methods in the treatment of delinquents."

It is felt that while a beginning has been made in modernizing the system of dealing with criminals there is need for systematic consideration of the whole field with a view to eliminating sources of criminal development, caring for feeble minded and abnormal types, correcting the course of juvenile delinquents and first offenders and working definitely toward reducing the crime element in the life of the people.



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He has an interesting, definite, scientific and methodical way of determining the "why and wherefore" of diseased, painful or weakened organs, structures and tissues.

His mode of correction is equally scientific and to the point, and his results are marked by success and usually beyond the expectations of his patients.

The Chiropractic methods are applicable and successful in practically every disease, or wrong condition of the body. They are applied not only for relief but for the final cure of the trouble.

The United States boasts of 12,000 Chiropractors, while our western provinces are begging for such practitioners. Western Canada calls for bright, ambitious men and women to

STUDY CHIROPRACTIC

The field is large, the harvest is ripe. Success, socially, professionally and financially attends those who are qualified to practice Chiropractic.

The ROYAL BLUE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE gives a standard resident course in this increasingly popular science, covering three years of six months each, or 18 months consecutively. The studies are intensely interesting and may be mastered by anyone of ordinary intelligence, who has an average education and a desire to give and receive the utmost during their natural life. The instructors are successful practitioners who know their ground from A to Z. The tuition is \$450, payable \$150 upon entrance and \$25 per month for 12 months.

The 1922 Mid-summer Class begins July 17, for which applications are desired ten days in advance.

For further information in reference to the study of Chiropractic or its application and merit in any disease or ailment write

HUGH J. MUNRO, D.C., 609 AVENUE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.



'He left us nothing but debts.'

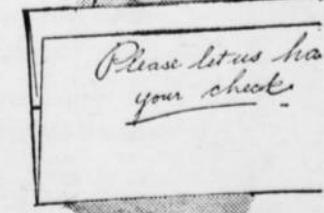
Debt

Debt, grinding debt, whose iron face the widow and the orphan fear and hate; debt, which consumes so much time, which so cripples and disheartens, is a teacher whose lessons cannot be forgotten.

It is incumbent on all right-thinking people to do more than avoid debt. It is necessary to accumulate a competence for one's dependent years. If, with a definite earning power you find it hard to live within your income how could your wife support the home in the event of your death deprived of your earning power? "Your salary stops with your pulse."

A Manufacturers Life policy provides for all these contingencies. Should you not live to old age, your life insurance will create an estate for your dependents.

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MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Political History of Manitoba

Continued from Page 7

rumors regarding the methods employed by the government to keep office developed, and the opposition openly charged it with graft and corruption. Its majority, however, seemed safe to the government which had gained some prestige by securing extension of the boundaries of the province from Sir Robert Borden's government in 1912, and it continued to reject resolutions for reforms introduced in the legislature by the opposition. Among these were resolutions for a banish-the-bar referendum, the extension of the vote to women, and the establishment of direct legislation. Sir Rodmond Roblin declared that the extension of the franchise to women "would be a retrograde movement," and his minister of education, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, thought that compulsory education would also be of the nature of a retrograde movement. Anyway he strongly opposed it, and his policy appeared to be to allow

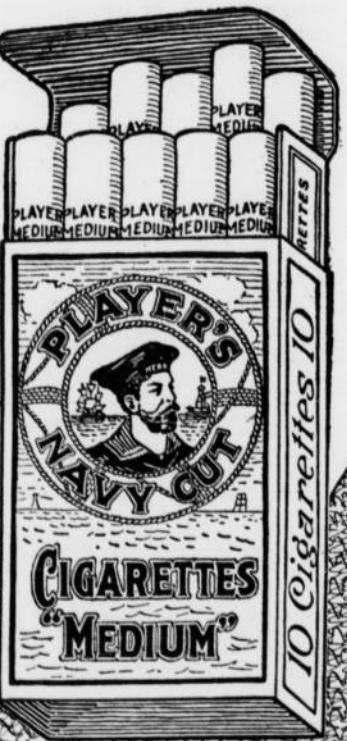
Manitoba's 1921 Crop

Crop	Yield	Value
Wheat	39,054,000 bus.	\$35,539,000
Oats	49,442,500 bus.	14,833,000
Barley	19,681,000 bus.	8,463,000
Rye	3,564,700 bus.	2,816,000
Flax	544,700 bus.	817,000
Peas	151,400 bus.	378,500
Potatoes	5,858,200 bus.	2,636,000
Hay	378,500 tons	4,921,000
Fodder corn	124,900 tons	1,124,000
Livestock		5,738,000
Dairy products		15,084,000
Poultry and eggs		5,005,000
Wool		71,000
Fruits and vegetables		1,900,000
Fur farming		82,000

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The Machine is Broken

The result was a shock to the administration. Sir Rodmond was returned with a sadly diminished majority and by a minority of the popular vote. The popular vote was actually 5,800 against the government, but Sir Rodmond got a majority of the seats and went forward in ignorance of the coming cyclone. Of the sensational events which led to the downfall of the government it is sufficient to state here that in September of 1914, the government announced important alterations in the contract for the parliament buildings, which had been let to Thomas Kelly and Sons, in 1913. The public accounts committee began a thorough probe into the expenditure on the buildings and, as a result of what was discovered, the opposition demanded a Royal Commission of Enquiry. On April 1, the House rose at 1.20 a.m. after a heated debate. The government had no intention of granting the commission and its intention was to vote the motion of the opposition down and then prorogue the House. The opposition had no intention of being thwarted

in that manner and it petitioned the lieutenant-governor to grant the Royal Commission. Premier Roblin and the lieutenant-governor had an interview, and when the House resumed on April 1, Premier Roblin announced that the charges made by the opposition were sufficiently serious to warrant the appointment of a Royal Commission. The truth, of course, was that he had been forced to grant a commission, which, of his own volition, he never would have granted for reasons that soon became glaringly obvious.

Roblin Resigns

On May 12, the government resigned, and T. C. Norris, Liberal leader, formed a government and appealed to the electorate. The Conservatives, realizing that the exposures in connection with the parliament buildings had irretrievably wrecked the Roblin following, called a convention and tried to start out with a party with a clean slate. It was useless; the return of only five Conservatives showed how badly the faith of the electorate had been shaken in the once almost invincible Conservative party.

The Norris government had appealed on a wide platform of reform, and it immediately set out to redeem its pre-election promises. It was no light task with which it found itself confronted. An independent audit of the finances of the province shot to pieces the financial claims of the Roblin administration. There was a deficit instead of a surplus, and outstanding accounts for the clearing of which it was necessary for the new government to borrow money. The school system was in chaos and the civil service was simply a machine of Roblin politics. Sir Rodmond Roblin was indeed right when he said to Mr. Norris: "I am handing over to you a bad job. You can clean it up, but I can't."

Liberal Legislation

It is doubtful if any provincial government faced such a program as that which the Norris government set for itself in 1916. The speech from the throne covered: Prohibition, direct legislation, woman suffrage, compulsory education, abolition of bilingualism in the schools, reform of the civil service, adequate punishment for election offences, transfer of the natural resources of the province, amendments to the workmen's compensation act and many other things. In addition the government proceeded with investigation into expenditure on buildings and unearthed a few more specimens of the Roblin government's methods of raising campaign funds.

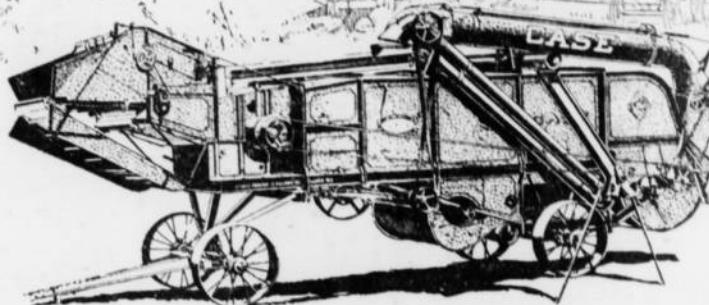
The promised legislation was duly enacted. The direct legislation law was declared unconstitutional by the Manitoba Court of Appeal, and the question went to the Privy Council, which body, in 1919, upheld the decision of the Manitoba Court, and declared that the act was unconstitutional because "the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the legislative jurisdiction of the province," a decision which raises the further question as to the seat of sovereignty in Canada. According to this decision the idea that the people is the sovereign power would seem to be a delusion. The prohibition referendum submitted to the people resulted in a vote of 50,484 for and 26,502 against.

In the following year the Farm Loans Act and the Rural Credits Act were placed on the statute book, and an act was passed limiting the expenses of candidates in elections to \$500, and the expenditure by any party to \$25,000.

Partyism Weakens

Meanwhile the federal election of 1917 had been held and partyism had received a setback. The idea of government by co-operation was in the air, and the campaign speeches of Union candidates had served to show that partyism was not so necessary to competent and efficient government as had been alleged. In fact the people were given to understand that the dropping of partyism was the one thing necessary to achieve the most efficient government, the kind of government that the country must have to carry it through the storm and stress of war

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times. The people responded and they learned the lesson, a little too thoroughly as the politicians found when they sought to return to the old system. Premier Norris discovered it in 1920 when the provincial electorate forsook partyism and reacted to other influences in their search for representatives. Legislation had been passed increasing the legislature from 48 to 55 members, Winnipeg returning 10 by the system of proportional representation. The result of the elections was to give the government 21, Conservatives 9, Farmers 13, Labor 11, and Independent 1. Having the support of the largest group, Premier Norris decided to carry on and asked for co-operation from the other groups. For a while all went well but ultimately co-operation retired pretty much into the back-ground and the government encountered difficulties which culminated in a vote of want of confidence on March 14, which carried by a majority of 4. The government decided to resign, but at the request of the lieutenant-governor agreed to carry on until supply had been voted and certain non-contentious measures passed. On April 6, the legislature was prorogued.

The Budget

Continued from Page 8

Mining Industry

Porcelain parts of pumps are reduced from 20 per cent. preferential tariff and 30 per cent. general tariff to free under all tariffs.

Wrought iron tubing reduced on tubing four inches and under in diameter 5 per cent., under both tariffs; and on tubing over four inches and not over 10 inches, 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Fishing Industry

Gasoline over 7.25 specific gravity and not exceeding 7.50 is reduced from 2½ cents per gallon to one cent under the general tariff.

Manila rope not exceeding 1½ inches in circumference is made free of duty to all fisheries. (Under the present tariff it is free only for holding traps used in the lobster fisheries.)

Oiled clothing is reduced 5 per cent. under both tariffs.

Oiled hats are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

Plumbing Industry

Wrought iron tubing and tools reduced as stated with the other industries.

General Public

Certain liquid medicines, non-alcoholic, are reduced 35 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and 20 per cent. under the general tariff.

Cocoa, unsweetened, reduced one cent per pound under the preferential tariff.

Cocoa, sweetened, reduced one-half cent per pound under the preferential tariff.

Cocoa, in powder form, reduced five per cent. under the preferential tariff, and preparations reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Refined Sugar—The preference is increased from one-quarter off in the general tariff to practically one-third off.

Enamelled ware reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Window shades reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Cotton fabrics, gray, bleached or dyed, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Corsets and cotton clothing reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Flannels, lustres, mohair, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Alpaca and Italian linings reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Woolen fabrics, woolen clothing, cloths, doe skins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, nap, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Rubber clothing reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Knitted goods reduced under the preferential tariff $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Boots and shoes reduced under the preferential tariff $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Collars and cuffs reduced under the preferential tariff 5 per cent.

Blankets, cotton, reduced under the preferential tariff $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Clothes wringers, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction under both tariffs.

Dairy tin hollow ware reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under general tariff.

Automobiles are now entitled to be entered as settlers' effects by farmers only. It is proposed to admit automobiles valued at not more than \$1,000 by other settlers as well as by farmers. It is also proposed to admit boats for fishing purposes by settlers as settlers' effects.

New Taxes

New taxes were then announced as follows:

Sales tax increased by 50 per cent.

Passenger automobiles, 5 per cent. up to \$1,200; 10 per cent. above \$1,200.

Confectionery, 5 per cent.

Ale, beer, etc., 15 cents per gallon.

Mineral waters and other soft drinks 10 cents per gallon.

Cheques, two cents up to \$50; two cents on each additional \$50.

Insurance, 5 per cent. on premiums paid unlicensed companies.

Telegrams and cables increased from one cent to five cents.

Transfers of stock increased from two cents to five cents per share.

Beet sugar 49 cents per 100 pounds.

All the foregoing are under the special war revenue act.

Cigars: Excise from \$6 per thousand to \$9 per thousand.

Banks: One per cent. on circulation.

Commercialized Gambling

"Opposition to all forms of commercialized gambling," is one of the planks in the U.F.M. platform.

This is no puritanical attempt to make people good by legislation. It is aimed at gambling being made a business. Gambling is not a business and any legislation which operates to establish it as a business is fundamental.

ally wrong. This is true no matter what the particular form of gambling it may be which is involved. No one should be given any right to make a business of any form of gambling.

Legalized gambling at the present time is a crying evil. Many millions of dollars are wagered every year on race tracks in Canada, homes are blighted, children robbed of their birth-right and no good accomplished.

Convention Resolution

Alberta United Farmers have gone on record as opposing the pari-mutual system and seeking the prohibition of all race track gambling, and the last U.F.M. convention passed the following resolution:

"That, whereas, the Criminal Code of Canada contains a general prohibition of commercialized gambling,

"And, whereas, the said Criminal Code makes an exception in favor of commercialized gambling on race courses providing those conducting such have secured incorporation for the purpose of conducting horse race meetings."

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention appeals to the parliament of Canada to remove from the Criminal Code the clause which excepts those conducting horse race meetings from the application of the law against commercialized gambling."

B.C. Experience

A responsible writer from B.C. states that "The meets that were held in Victoria and Vancouver last year were the greatest curse that has ever visited this city. They were put on three tracks for a period of six weeks, during which time the city might just as well have closed up from a business point of view, and from a moral point of view, the harm done was enormous."

We are no less committed to opposition to any other and every form of gambling being operated as a business.

While the first responsibility in this matter rests with the Dominion government, the province has some power to ameliorate the present situation and this we are pledged to undertake.—W.R.W.

News from the Organizations

The Grain Act

Several times the effort has been made to arouse anxiety on the part of the farmers because of the doubt that exists regarding the constitutional validity of the Canada Grain Act and to arouse their prejudices against their elected leaders by misrepresenting the efforts of the latter to ascertain whether or not the farmer has the protection under that act which he has thought himself to have, as being an attempt to destroy that protection.

In a recent issue of the Regina Leader, a correspondent from Weyburn discusses what he calls "The attack on the validity of the Canada Grain Act," criticizes the Canadian Council of Agriculture for asking the government to secure a ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutionality of the act, and suggests that Mr. Crerar or Mr. Langley could explain why the Council took such action.

At the Convention

The balance of the letter makes it perfectly obvious that it was written for the purpose of making party political capital by arousing the prejudices of the uninformed. If an answer to this correspondence is wanted it consists in the fact that the big annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association passed a resolution in its meeting last February in the exact form which was afterwards passed by the Council of Agriculture and for which the correspondent criticizes it. If the writer's memory serves him correctly, the correspondent himself was present at the convention, knows that the resolution was passed, and quite possibly voted for it. Certainly we do not remember that he raised any objection to it in the convention.

It is not the purpose of the writer herein to deal at length with the letter referred to, for it is too transparent to deceive many, but for the information

of those who may not know the history of this appeal to the federal government, the following is submitted.

Act Disobeyed

For a couple of years the writer amongst others has felt concern regarding the validity of a number of provisions of the Grain Act, provisions upon which the farmer depends very largely for protection. Over a year ago it came to our knowledge that a certain provision under the act though obeyed by the rest at considerable cost, was being disobeyed by one of the terminal elevator companies; also it appeared that no action was being taken to enforce this provision against the company. The assumption naturally followed that the Grain Commission itself doubted its power to enforce at least this particular provision.

It was known to us that eminent legal opinion, expressed informally, held that a number of the provisions of the act were ultra vires of parliament, and that some of the regulations were being obeyed only by mutual consent, and not because they were good law and therefore enforceable through the courts.

We argued that if this were true the farmer had no protection in these doubtful clauses, and was really dependent entirely on the goodwill of those in the grain business. We believed that though many of these would continue to live up to the act because it was fair, even though not good law, yet there would be those who would refuse to do so if sufficient were at stake. We feared that sooner or later our dependence on unenforceable provisions would leave us stranded and that great loss might be incurred by growers. It was therefore clearly our duty in our official capacity to endeavor to ascertain whether we had the protection we had believed ourselves to have or were living in a fool's paradise.

Executive Acts

It was ascertained that there is pro-

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vision under the Supreme Court Act of Canada under which such questions may be submitted to that body by the governor-general in council and a ruling secured without anyone first having violated the act and the case having gone through the tedious processes of several courts. In consequence, after careful consideration, the Central executive of the association in September last passed and published the identical resolution which was later passed by the big convention and by the C.C.A. and presented to the federal government.

This resolution was introduced to the Council of Agriculture at its October meeting in Winnipeg but was not pressed, because at the time some of the points at issue were being argued before a Manitoba court, and we were advised that for an influential public body to forward such a resolution at the time might have the appearance of taking sides or seeking to influence the decision of the court then hearing evidence in the matter. Since that the matter has come before the Manitoba Court of Appeal, which has held section 215 of the act requiring licensing of grain dealers to be outside the jurisdiction of parliament. Sir Lomer Gouin announced a few days ago on the floor of the House of Commons that the Board of Grain Commissioners is appealing this case to the Supreme Court of Canada. If the ruling of the Manitoba Court of Appeal is sustained—and it will be four or five months before a decision is rendered—or if it is reversed only one of many points will have been decided, and then only if an appeal is not taken to the Privy Council.

Need for Decision

It is true the farmers of the West value the many provisions of the Canada Grain Act, as does the trade for the most part. It is equally true that if these provisions cannot be enforced through the courts they afford no real protection to anyone. Legislative protection is not required against those who by choice practice what the act purports to demand, but against those who do not. The association and the Council of Agriculture believe it unwise and unsafe in the farmers' interests that we should allow our appreciation of these provisions to cause us to be satisfied with what is possibly a mere statement of them. We want them so enacted that obedience to them can be enforced.

There is no occasion for alarm should

any number of the clauses of this act and many of the regulations promulgated under them be found ultra vires of the parliament which enacted them, and consequently of no effect. There is probably no single provision in the act which if ultra vires of parliament is not intra vires of the provincial legislature, and with an expert grain man at the head of our government the farmers of Saskatchewan need have no fear that they will lack the necessary legislative protection in marketing grain which they have heretofore believed and still hope that the Canada Grain Act provides.—J. B. Musselman.

Good Record of Freedom Local

Freedom U.F.A. local, which was organized early in the year with eight members, has now 23 on the roll. Among the accomplishments to its credit was the action taken at a February meeting which resulted in the formation of the Westlock District Association, which is shipping livestock twice a month. In the next month the local formed an egg circle, and is now being incorporated to transact further co-operative business.

Ribstone Nominating Convention

A convention of the Ribstone U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Political Association will be held in Czar on June 7. The most important business before the convention will be selecting a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. O. F. Wright, late M.L.A. for Ribstone.

Wheat Board for National Good

The Hudson Bay U.F.A. local at its last meeting passed a resolution stating the belief of the members that the reorganization of the Wheat Board would be for the national good and in the best interests of the farmers.

Buffalo Co-operative Store

Buffalo U.F.A. local, which was organized in the late summer of 1920, has proved itself a real community asset. The local organized a co-operative association, secured temporary quarters, and opened a general store. Later a permanent building was put up and the store has been a great convenience to the district. The co-operative association has also shipped in seed oats each spring.

Appeal Grain Act Decision

On advice of counsel, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada are appealing to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, which declared that section 215 of the Canada Grain Act, referring to licensing and bonding of grain companies, was ultra vires.

**Here are the
Winners of
Doo Dad
Books in Doo
Dad Coloring
Contest for
Week Ending May 20, 1922**

JACKSON HAYWARD, W., SASK.
MABEL MAPES, R., SASK.

CHRISSIE MITCHELL, O., MAN.
CAMILLE PREVOST, W., ALTA.
JULIAN RYCHICKI, C., MAN.

Doc Sawbones



An announcement to this effect was made in the House recently by Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of justice. The judgment was in the case of the King vs. Manitoba Grain Company. Pending the outcome of this appeal, said Sir Lomer, it was not the intention of the government to introduce any amendments to the Grain Act. If the appeal to the Supreme Court is successful, and section 215 of the act upheld, amendments would obviously be unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the Supreme Court upheld the Manitoba Court of Appeal, the government would take such steps as it considered necessary.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, asked when Sir Lomer expected that the appeal would be heard. The minister of justice could not say; he thought it might be in September or October; but, in the meantime, the commissioners would carry on their work under the act.

Brings Honor to M.A.C.

The Hudson Bay Co. Fellowship, one of the most coveted educational prizes offered in Canada, has been awarded this year to Henry C. Grant, B.S.A., a

graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College. This fellowship for \$1,500 is given annually by the Hudson Bay Co. to one Canadian student to permit him or her



Henry C. Grant

to follow a specified line of research in pure or applied science. The prize is awarded by the Council of the University of Manitoba but is open to applicants anywhere in Canada and takes

into account the importance of the work which it is proposed to undertake, as well as the qualifications of the applicant. Mr. Grant was chosen from a large number of applicants. Besides being one of the gold medallists in his graduating year, his subject, The Cost of Production on Manitoba Farms, was felt to be a subject of peculiar practical importance on which almost nothing had been done.

Incidentally, this marks another recognition of the importance of agricultural research by scholars. The previous winners of the Hudson's Bay Fellowship were Dr. Manley Finkelstein, of Winnipeg, who conducted some investigations in pathology, and Miss Mounts, of Vancouver, who was also engaged in scientific work.

"If two-party government is to be restored," says the Toronto Globe, "it must deserve to be restored." But if people refuse to think in terms of two party platforms or any kind of platforms the two-party system cannot ever be restored. Now, which is it to be; an impossibly limited range of thinking for the voter, or the widest possible range?



THE DOO DADS HAVE A PICNIC

It was decided to have a picnic to celebrate the return of the Doo Dads to Dooville. A great basket was filled to the top with cookies and doughnuts and chocolate cake and custard pies. A great big can was filled with ice cream, and the Dooville omnibus carried the goodies and the Doo Dads to the picnic grounds. And here are the Doo Dads under the shade of a great tree. Doctor Sawbones has the water for the coffee simmering and after the coffee is made he will cook the weiners for the sandwiches in the big kettle. A little Doo Dad, while watching the kettle boil, was seized from behind by a big turtle. He was terribly frightened, but the little girlie Doo Dad will catch hold of his hand and they may pull the turtle on to the bank. Doc may put it in the kettle and serve turtle soup with the sandwiches. Sleepy Sam had decided that he would take a boat ride on the river. He began well, shoved off the boat, but his good leg was slow in following, and it looks as if he would have to be satisfied with a swim instead of a ride in the boat. Another little Doo Dad thought he might go in swimming, too, if the water was not too cold, and one of his friends is going to help

him find out just how cold it is. Roly, as usual, is having good luck fishing, and if he isn't himself caught there will not be pie enough to go around by the time the table is set for the picnic dinner. The two little Doo Dads who discovered the nest of Mr. and Mrs. Crow are in serious trouble. The one that is going to land in the picnic basket will certainly receive a tanning from his mother, and the other one will have a mighty sore nose and besides will have to settle with Old Man Grouch after he gets down out of the tree. Poor old Grouch, with crow's eggs in his eyes, his cane in the pudding and his feet in the pies, will probably have to do some explaining to Mrs. Doo Dad, who is unpacking the hamper. The little Doo Dad lady has been so badly scared by the spider that there is little chance of there being any dishes left for the ice cream. See the two little fellows up in the tree to the right? A hornet's nest they have found. Before they finish they probably will have learned a great deal about the tiny paper house and the little bugs with the red-hot tails.

Provincial Association Notes

Alberta

CONTROL OF PESTS

Eight Mile local U.F.A. at a recent meeting decided to enter into competition at the local fair, and to offer a bounty on gopher tails. A resolution was passed urging strongly the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, and one asking the provincial government to make the necessary appropriations for road-work in the district, and to appoint a local man to supervise the work.

An address by H. B. Seamans, government entomologist, on the control of grasshoppers and cutworms, was listened to with close attention.

PROFITABLE PIE SOCIAL

Maywood local at one of their late meetings gave a pie social, which realized for the local treasury the sum of \$14.15. This money is to go towards the purchase of dishes for use at similar gatherings.

INSTALL PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

Northbank local at their last meeting considered several matters of community interest. As it was felt the rural mail service was not satisfactory, the secretary was instructed to write to the post office inspector, seeking an adjustment. It was also decided to obtain from the local improvement district a financial statement. The holding of a school fair was talked over, and the local decided to erect swings and a horizontal bar for the school children.

RAISED DELEGATES' EXPENSES

The box social of the Red Rose local, near Hanna, provided an evening of thorough enjoyment for the members and their friends, and also was the means of securing enough money for the local to pay their delegates' expenses to the annual convention. This local has joined the Craigmyle District Association.

DIRECTOR ROOSE SPEAKS

Co-operative marketing was the subject of an address given at Round Hill, by Director G. E. Roose, to an appreciative audience. Mr. Roose spoke the previous evening at Kingman, dealing with the necessity of organization.

RAISING MEMBERSHIP FEES

Westfield local is one that has been successful in steadily increasing the membership as well as the interest in the organization, in spite of very trying conditions. They are arranging to hold a picnic in the summer, the proceeds of which will go towards payment of part of the membership fees.

MOSSIDE WANTS ROAD MADE

Mosside local U.F.A. at a recent meeting appointed a delegate, F. A. Skirrow, to take up with the government at Edmonton, the proposed renewal of the charter for the Athabasca Valley railway; also to see if some assistance could be secured in making the four miles of road between Mosside and Lawton, thus completing the road from Mosside to Edmonton. The local is also taking up the matter of getting medical care for the district.

DISCUSS MARKETING PROBLEMS

The meeting of Barons local to hear Messrs. McClellan and Sandlake, who spoke on The U.G.G.: Its Place and Purpose, and Grain Marketing, was well attended. The addresses were brief, but the discussion which followed was both keen and prolonged. J. Stuart was in the chair.

BIG JOINT MEETING

Del Bonita and Greenfield locals held a joint meeting lately in the Del Bonita schoolhouse. Several Richfield members were also present. The principal business of the meeting was to decide on recommendations for the offices of road foreman, weed inspector, and bailiff, for the district.

IRISH CONCERT

Turin local were the hosts to a gathering of about three hundred persons, who greatly enjoyed the program of music, dialogue, readings, stepdancing, etc., provided for their entertainment. The ladies served lunch, and afterwards dancing was continued until a late hour.

COMEDY AT WOOLFORD

The Woolford U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. produced the comedy, Uncle Rube, to an enthusiastic audience. It is intended also to give the play at Cardston.

SPEAKS TO BIG AUDIENCES

C. H. Harris, of the U.F.A. central executive, has just concluded a successful series of meetings in Victoria and Strathcona constituencies. Good attendances marked all the meetings which were held at Tosfield, Holden, Clover Lodge, Ross Creek, Ranfurly, Lavoy, Plain Lake, Vegreville, Mundare, Ryley. At the last five places the audiences numbered from a hundred to a hundred and fifty persons. Mr. Harris spoke chiefly of wheat marketing and group organization, and was well received. At Mundare, Mr. Prystash interpreted Mr. Harris's address to the large number of Ukrainians who were present. The meeting arranged for Chipman had to be cancelled, as it was found to be impossible for Mr. Harris to reach there at the time planned.

MRS. SEARS AT SYLVAN LAKE

Sylvan Lake local had the pleasure recently of having an address from Mrs. Sears. There was a large gathering to

hear Mrs. Sears, and the interesting program which had been arranged.

DEBATES DRAW CROWDS

N. E. Lee, secretary of Mapleleaf local, says that this local finds that a debate is the very best way to bring out good crowds, and "to learn about subjects we should understand, but too seldom exert ourselves to dig into." Debates were held during the winter on the tariff and national credits, these meetings being alternated with social gatherings.

A LOGGING BEE

Douglas local at their recent meeting decided to hold a bee at an early date, to cut and prepare logs ready for use in the fall for the construction of a community hall. Mr. Ball spoke to the meeting on the formation of a producers' and consumers' league, and other matters. The local passed a motion of condolence to their vice-president, A. Duckmanton, on the death of his wife.

FIR MOUNTAIN ROUSED

The Fir Mountain local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been roused into new life as a result of the recent annual convention of the association. As stated by the secretary, Richard Sephton, who is also a sub-organizer of the S.G.G.A., they have already increased their membership 100 per cent., and expect to make a still further increase. Mr. Sephton's letter follows:

"After hearing their delegates' report on the annual convention this year, the Fir Mountain G.G. got a new idea of what the association is trying to do for the people of the West. There was an enthusiastic meeting; we doubled our membership over last year, and expect to increase it yet. I am enclosing \$24 for members paid up.

"As a sub-organizer for District No. 2, I am trying to get around to all the locals in my district before seed time, of which I will report in due time."

CO-OPERATION

In a letter to the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Mrs. B. E. Leftwich, the energetic secretary of the Summer G.G.A., touched on one of the greatest difficulties confronting co-operative organization in Western Canada, the difficulty, that is, of retaining that loyal support which is so vitally necessary if co-operation is to make the progress which is essential to the economic salvation of the people of these western plains.

One object of co-operation is to save the profits of the middleman, to distribute these profits among all the purchasers in proportion to their purchases, and so to render easier the lot of hundreds rather than to enrich a few at the expense of the many. One of the first effects of this competition is to induce the private trader to lower his prices, even to the extent of losing on certain commodities, to a point at which he feels he can compete against the co-operative association. This is the point of danger, and it would be well if every co-operative organization could devise some means by which a danger signal could be dangled before the eyes of their members at such a time. To the far-seeing co-operator this is not necessary, but the more superficial member, the one to whom co-operation means nothing more than lower prices, needs to be pulled up sharply and shown where want of loyalty threatens to lead him.

A Blind Samson

Not satisfied with the saving which co-operation has already brought him, he grasps at what seems to him an added advantage in the effort to save an additional cent, and in doing this he endangers the whole structure so laboriously built up. He is the Blind Samson who sooner or later will pull the whole co-operative structure in ruins about his ears. Every purchase he makes outside weakens the association and endangers his own capital, and sooner or later the co-operative association will be undermined to such an extent by his efforts and those of others similarly minded, that collapse will be inevitable. "Then will the eyes of the blind be opened." No sooner does collapse take place than prices will take a rebound, and the few cents the blind co-operator has saved, and many more beside them, will be swallowed up in the higher prices which he must now pay whether he will or no, and his last state will be worse than his first. The drowning man, we are told, will grasp at a straw; but the straw will not save him. Neither will the straw of lower prices at which the unco-operative co-operator grasps prove his economic salvation. He needs the firm plank of co-operation, and if he is to be saved he must cling to it under all circumstances, even though for the time being it might seem to be to his advantage to let go and grasp at the straw.

Buying Where They Fancy

In writing on this matter Mrs. Leftwich says:

"The tendency is for several of our members to buy in town or anywhere they fancy as usual. It is so hard to get them to the idea of co-operation. We have, after months of incessant work in getting speakers and newspapers to print articles in papers, succeeded in at least getting a start in the idea of shipping of livestock by electing a shipper for the work. But, dear me, one would think that a co-operative spirit is of the devil the way the farmers themselves work against it. We are up against a big proposition here, the only thing most will co-operate in is a dance, and that is about all they care about, not to do anything but dance."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 26, 1922.

WHEAT—During the week ending today net decline on May wheat has been 3¢c. Trading has been of professional nature for the most part with considerable re-selling of May wheat here by export houses, and the delivery against the sale of the option of around three millions of Three Northern wheat, which it was thought likely was sold for export. This had a very bearish effect on the current option month, and this, together with a 6-cent break in American markets on May 24, is largely responsible for the decline. Actual export business is apparently of very small proportions, but this is offset by negligible offerings from the producer. Cash demand is only fair with comparatively small quantities of grain other than Three Northern changing hands. Premiums are little changed on the higher grades, and apparently are firm enough at the moment. Tendency of market generally will be governed by the weather map during the next few weeks unless something unexpected turns up.

FLAX—Just fair demand with light offerings. Decline in wheat reflected on all other grain. Undertone appears firm in American flaxseed and oils which markets reflect on local flax prices.

OATS—Market has been comparatively quiet with prices working lower for the week in sympathy with wheat, while offerings are light there is only a very moderate demand and premiums are still being paid on all grades.

BARLEY—Dull with very little interest taken in this market and trade consequently light. Prices show a decline of several cents for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	22	23	24	25	25	27	Ago Ago	
May 137	138½	134½	135½	135½	137½	139½		
July 135	137½	134½	134½	135½	135½	146½		
Oats	54½	55½	54½	54	53½	54½	46½	
July 53½	54	52½	52½	52½	53½	47½		
Barley	68	68½	Holiday	67	67	68	77½	
July 68½	59½	Holiday	68½	68	67½	68½	76½	
Flax	24½	21½	23½	24½	24½	24½	17½	
July 24½	24½	23½	24½	24½	24½	24½	17½	
Rye	108½	109	104	104	103½	108	168	
July	108½	109	104	104	104	104	168	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.52½ to \$1.62½; No. 1 northern, \$1.54½ to \$1.58½; No. 2 northern, \$1.48½ to \$1.55½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.43½ to \$1.55½; No. 3 northern, \$1.41½ to \$1.50½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.28½ to \$1.33½; No. 1, \$1.23½ to \$1.28½; No. 2 amber, \$1.25½ to \$1.30½; No. 2, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 amber, \$1.18½ to \$1.27½; No. 3, \$1.16½ to \$1.21½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56c to 57c; No. 3 yellow, 54c to 55c; No. 4 mixed, 51c to 52c; other grades, 45c to 50c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c to 36½c; No. 3 white, 34½c to 35½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 6½c to 6¾c; medium to good, 5½c to 6c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00½ to \$1.01½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.70½ to \$2.73½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead offerings of Canadian and American cattle amounted to 1,300 head, and sales were made from 2½c to 2½c in sink. Best Irish, 18. Some States cattle reported at 2½c top.

Glasgow reports no Canadians sold. One hundred States cattle sold 12½c to 13½c live weight. Prime Scotch 7½d to 8½d. Heavy supplies, strong demand.

London, American dressed sides 20½c to 21½c. Moderate supply, demand improved.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Prices all unchanged from previous week. Canadian steady, leanest and lean 130s to 135s; prime 130s. Danish killings 34,300. Continental arrivals heavier, demand less keen.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Dept. U.G.G. report as follows for week ending May 26.

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,691; hogs 2,320; sheep 206. Last week: Cattle 1,773; hogs 2,644; sheep 100.

With a fair run of cattle this week the market has somewhat recovered from the low point of last week, especially on the good and medium butcher cattle. Rough, heavy butcher steers and heavy horned feeders are still slow sellers. We look for a steady market for a week or two yet, but would advise shippers to be careful on these thin cattle.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week.

2 steers from Hamiota, 8½c; 15 baby beefees from Melbourne, 8½c; 1 heifer from

WHEAT PRICES

May 22 to May 27 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 22	142½	137½	130	117½	107	93½
23	144½	139½	131½	119½	109½	95½
24 Holiday						

Index to Classified Advertisements	
Livestock.	Situations Vacant.
Poultry.	Situations Wanted.
Seeds.	Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
Farm Lands.	Taxidermy.
Farm Machinery and Autos.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
Nursery Stock.	General Miscellaneous.
Hay and Feed.	Produce.
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.	

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

SELLING — THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major. 18369 John Lang, Blackfalds, Alta. 13tf

WANTED TO TRADE — GOOD YOUNG HEAVY work horses for 15-27 Case gas engine. W. R. Nelson, Leo, Alta. 22-2

JACK HARTELL, ALIX, ALTA., BREEDER Suffolk Punch horses. 22-2

CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, three years old, good individual, good breeder. Reason for selling, have related helpers to breed. Ira B. Cushing, Rileton, Sask. 19-4

SELLING — TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls. Price according to times. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 22-5

SELLING — TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN- Angus bulls, one four years, one 15 months. M. E. Banthing, Highgate, Sask. 22-5

Shorthorns

SELLING — TWO ROAN, ONE RED, REGIS- tered Shorthorn bulls, 21, 15 and 14 months old. \$125 each. S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 22-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, ROYAL Montrose, No. 157487, 11 months old, \$55. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 22-2

Holsteins

THE PROVEN HOLSTEIN BULL, LES PRINCE Aggie Dekol, four years, son of Prince Aggie Mechtihde, with over 30 R.O.P. daughters; tuberculin tested; photo and full particulars on application. Eiwell Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alta. 21-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, 13 months, \$60. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 21-3

Herefords

SELLING — HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9tf

Red Polls

JUST ARRIVED FROM U.S.A. WITH SPLEN- did ear lot of Red Polls; eight bulls fit for service, ten helpers and cows; all tuberculin tested. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. McComb, 640 16 St., Brandon, Man. 22-3

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES
BOOKING orders for March and April litters. Long, smooth, early maturing stock. Pairs and trios unrelated. \$15. \$20 and \$25 each, according to quality. Express prepaid. The oldest, largest and choicest herd in Manitoba. \$10 deposit with order.
JAMES M. EWENS
BETHANY — MAN.
C.N.R. and C.P.R.



MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES REGISTERED April pigs, from long, deep, mature sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Selects from first litters. \$12. Sired by University-bred boar. A few unrelated pairs, \$25. M. W. BAILEY, Driford, Sask.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBITION stock. Booking orders for April and May litters, from long, smooth, mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, according to quality; papers included. Can also supply unrelated pairs or trios. \$10 deposit with order. My sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 20-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREED- ing, March and April litters, \$16 each at eight weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 20tf

SELLING — BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES. April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out. Boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$17, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. Can furnish unrelated pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL AND May litters, from Ames Rival sows, sired by son of Darlingford Baron, first prize boar at 1920 Minnesota State Fair, \$15 each at eight weeks. Roy McNeil, Alameda, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES — LONG BACON- type April pigs, \$15. October sows, \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. H. Olive, Ellsworth, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, SIX AND EIGHT weeks, \$20 and \$25 pair; papers included. Pullinger, Frobisher, Sask. 20-3

REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE boars, weanlings, Ames Rival strain, only choice sold, \$15. George Therou, Jarrow, Alta. 20-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, \$16, eight weeks. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 20-5

IMPROVED LONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. \$15 each at eight weeks old, March litters. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 20-5

BERKSHIRES, MARCH LITTERS, \$12 EACH, bacon type; papers \$1.00 extra. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 20-5

FOR SALE — WELL-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$10 each. Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta. 21-3

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, \$15 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 22-4

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE — APRIL PIGS, FROM prize winners, \$35 for two, delivered with pedigree when weaned. Order now. Satisfaction assured. F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-5

SELLING — REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEAN-lings, April farrow, \$15 each, two for \$27.50; boars, \$12.50; papers included. F. M. Bessey, Bladworth, Sask.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE weanlings, boars only, farrowed May first, \$15 each, at eight weeks. Joe Marriott, Wiwa Hill, Sask. 22-3

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, May farrow, \$15 each; three, \$40; unrelated. Herbert A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 18-5

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, see grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertising for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 6 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Yorkshires

FOR SALE — LARGE YORKSHIRES, FINE bunch of young pigs, from big husky sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree absolutely guaranteed. Henry J. Pederson, Box 180, Readlyn, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 and \$20 each for unrelated pairs; Willow Farm quality. Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SIRE, VAR-sity-King; Saskatchewan University stock. J. Adamson, Secretary, Boys' and Girls' Club, Aneroid, Sask. 19-4

YORKSHIRES — APRIL FARROW, FROM prize-winning stock. Boars, \$17.50; gilts, \$12. Pedigrees included. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-6

SELLING — LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE pigs, farrowed April 1, off large matured stock, \$15, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 20-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners, \$15 and \$20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 20-6

YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, MARCH, April, May pigs; any number; sire grand champion. Brandon; dams unbeatable. \$20. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 22-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO MONTHS old, both sex, \$15 each, from large mature sows. H. W. Harvey and Son, Rapid City, Man. 20-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM MATURED SOWS, farrowed April 1 and 27, \$15, six weeks, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 20-5

IMPROVED — LARGE YORKSHIRES, APRIL litters, \$13. Pedigree furnished. J. F. Carter, Box 43, Spy Hill, Sask. 20-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, farrowed March 31, \$15 each. Wm. Morrison, Rural Route Box 301, Winnipeg. 21-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN April, \$14 each, eight weeks. H. Shepherd, Rathwell, Man. 21-2

FOR SALE — YORKSHIRE BOARS, 11 MONTHS, \$40; 2½ months, either sex, \$17; two months, \$16. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 21-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, AT SIX WEEKS, with papers, \$14, f.o.b. Dilke. Farrowed May 1, J. H. Burrage, Dilke, Sask. 22-2

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL FARROW, \$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. W. R. Henderson, Primate, Sask. 22-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, MCDONALD dam and Thurston sire, pedigree included. \$12. James Partridge, Carduff, Sask. 22-4

Duroc-Jerseys

SPRING PIGS AND BRED SOWS FOR SALE, pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, the kind that pays. From Canada's largest prize herd. For full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 21-5

SELLING — REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, eight weeks, \$10, bacon type, choice pigs. Sold subject customer's approval. John Foster, Minotla, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, ready for service; boar pigs; herd boar. Timothy seed. E. L. Swinney, Fishburn, Alta. 22-4

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE sows, eight weeks, \$12. L. A. Bellows, Sherrard, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE — REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, bacon type, two years, price \$50. Downes and Roberts, Battle Creek, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE — CHOICE DUROCS, BOTH SEX, \$12.50 each, large litters, quick to mature. J. H. Hicks, Lafecie, Sask. 20-4

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED DUROCS, SEPTEMBER litter; also one-year-old boar and spring pigs. Wm. Kuhn, Payton, Sask. 20-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL LITTERS, eight weeks, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED DUROCS, \$9.00, EIGHT WEEKS, Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$12 EACH: papers included; unrelated pairs. Walter Cudmore, Manor, Sask. 20-2

SELLING — CHOICE PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY weanlings, \$10. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 21-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM REGISTERED PAR-ents, eight weeks, \$10. M. W. Freeman, Abbey, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, II DOLLARS each. John Bray, Pope, Man. 20-4

Chester White

SELLING — CHESTER-WHITES, REGISTERED, only good ones shipped. \$12, papers included. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, II DOLLARS each. John Bray, Pope, Man. 20-4

and general crop conditions should give the farmer some indication of the market prospects. With the present prospects of plenty of grass feed and an abundance of coarse grain sown, there seems every prospect of a live demand for cattle and swine. If you have stockers and young or breeding pigs for sale, now should be a likely time to make profitable sales. Others find it so.

"Please stop my ad. re Red Polls; sold out all I can spare this year." —Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

"Sold all the pure-bred Berkshires I had for sale and returned over \$500 in orders that I was unable to fill." —Thos. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta.

Full instructions for writing your ad. will be found at top of this page.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Leghorns

PALMER'S FAMOUS SILVER MEDAL WINTER laying S. C. White Leghorns. Western Canadian Leghorn headquarters. Special price for June and July chicks, the best months, \$19.50 per 100; regular price \$27. Order from this ad. to ensure delivery. We specialize in long distance shipments and can ship safely to Fort William. Catalog on request. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C.

HATCHING EGGS — LAWTON'S BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. Leghorns, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10 per 100. Discount of 20% on orders 200 and over from all Grain Growers' Locals, to encourage community breeding of one strain. W. E. Lawton, 1311 Ave. G, North, Saskatoon. 21-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS — MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

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WESTERN RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY, cleaned, sacked, \$9.00 100. C. M. Moffitt, Swift Current, Sask. 17-6
SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, six cents pound. Stanley Isle, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FIRST PASTURE and hay, six cents, cleaned and bagged. B. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 19-4
WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED, sacked, \$8.00 per 100, \$35 per 500. L.J. McElroy, Dallard, Sask. 19-4
SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, seven cents pound. Maclean, Floral, Sask. 22-3

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

OWNER SELLING OUT

MACHINERY—Case 26 h.p. steam engine, eight 14-inch plows, both bottoms. Case 40-60 steel separator. Water tank. Good condition. Reasonable terms.

STARBUCK, MAN., FARM—630 acres, improved, 550 in crop; good buildings, water, timber; close to town with consolidated school. Will divide to suit purchasers. Selling with or without equipment.

DAUPHIN, MAN., FARM LAND—1,760 acres, unimproved, near Dauphin. Excellent for dairy. Divide to suit purchasers. Bargain for responsible parties.

WILLIAM MILLER, STARBUCK, MAN.

You Can Make a Good Living

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WILL EXCHANGE GRAY TRACTOR, \$181, and four-bottom John Deere plow for 20-40 Rumely or Minneapolis, not more than two years old. State number of engine. Murray and Hirst, 403 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg. 20-4
FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND Oliver gang, first-class shape, breaker and stubble bottoms, stubble bottoms never used. Price \$450. Am quitting farming. Sam Kemp, Redcliff, Alta. 20-4
SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 22-36, run 90 days; International gas tractor, 20-horse. Terms, \$1,000. Cash balance December 1, or all cash \$900. Wilfert, McComb, Beresford, Man. 22-3

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SELLING—MIRACLE DOUBLE AIR SPACE cement block machine, half price. No use for it. Cheapest, warmest, best buildings. Write Bergstrom, Estevan, Sask. 22-2

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SELLING CHEAP ROCK ISLAND THREE- furrow tractor plow, good repair. John McLean, Pilot Mound, Man. 22-2

SALE—NEW INTERNATIONAL 10-FOOT TANDEM engine disc, \$150 cash. H. Milroy, Manor, Sask. 19-4

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SELLING—COOKSHUTT EIGHT-BOTTOM stubble plow, five breaker, perfect order. W. Carpendale, Oxbow, Sask. 20-3

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 FLOWER CITY, Edw. Tank, Melville, Sask. 21-2

SELLING—HART-PARR 20-40 TRACTOR, E. Garland, Forrest, Man. 21-2

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OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Lading Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

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SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD. ASK prices. Box 47, Arborg, Man. 21-3

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PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT—(60 POUNDS crate) White honey, \$9.60. Dark Amber, \$8.00. Delivered prices on application. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto. 18-8

The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tufft



The Smaller Thieves

I'm after grey gophers—small robbers and loafers—who steal tiny patches of wheat; I'm after the crickets—it gives me the ricketts to see those dark gentlemen eat! The field mice I'm chasing in hopes of effacing the code of their cheap little game—they take just a little, a bite and a tittle, but tittles count up just the same! The beetles I'm fighting, for they have been biting stray spears of my crops here and there; in mean little places such pests show their faces and steal just as much as they dare! Their practice is petty, it's dinkey and fretty, it's little, unmanly and cheap; I like a pest better who pulls off his sweater and steals a whole crop at a sweep. The grasshopper, golly—no petty sneak-thieving for him! He comes with his brothers, his kids and all others, his cousins, Tom, Harry and Jim! A yegg to perfection, he swipes a half-section of barley in front of my eye! I hail him, "Hey, neighbor! You're wasting my labor!" And then he steals all of my rye! You may say I'm drinking and fussed in my thinking when I tell you, with man as with pest, the one who steals boldly, and largely, whole-souledly, is the robber I'm liking the best! The gent who steals nickels, short-changes on pickles, or cheats you nine cents on your pay, I class with these loafers—black crickets, grey gophers—that I am out after today.

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DIRECT FROM OKANAGAN ORCHARDS TO YOU

CHERRIES. Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Prunes and Pears. Also Tomatoes, Cucumbers and Canteloupes, etc. Local Associations, pool your orders and save money on express charges. Write today for Price Lists and full information.

THE SUN RIPE FRUIT COMPANY
BOX 20, PENTICTON, B.C.

PLANTS FOR SALE—TOMATOES, THREE dozen, \$1.25; cauliflower, \$1.25 100; cabbage, 75 cents 100; celery, 20 cents dozen. Postpaid. Al stock. G. Purser, 513 Franklin St., Brandon, Man. 22-4

WHITE BASSWOOD HONEY, \$9.00; LIGHT Amber, \$8.00; Buckwheat mixed, \$7.00, per crate of six ten-pound pails; prices f.o.b. Tweed, Ontario. J. A. Larby, Route 1, Roslin, Ont. 20-4

SIXTY POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$10.20; Clover and Buckwheat mixed, \$7.50. Wilber Swazey, Dunnville, Ont. 19-5

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PRODUCE

SHIP US YOUR EGGS DIRECT BY EXPRESS as you do cream. Highest cash prices. Prompt returns. Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., Cold storage at Melfort, Melville, North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Yorkton. Twenty-eight creameries in Saskatchewan. 19-5

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, in good condition.....	20c
Young Roosters.....	16c to 18c
Turkeys.....	27c
Ducks.....	28c
Eggs.....	Highest Market Price

The above are all live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed within 24 hours of receipt of shipment. STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY, 43 Charles St., WINNIPEG

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Salvaging of Civilization

The Editor.—Mr. Wood's article on the Efficient Citizenship Group, in March 22-29 issues, is one of the best statements of modern economic tendencies that I have read for some time, whether the conflict will end as Mr. Wood thinks, remains to be seen. We have on the one side all the organized power of the world, the armies, press, etc.—even the pulpit panders to the "God of Mammon"; on the other merely that rising instinct of fellowship among mankind, ever growing stronger and better, and formulated in the aphorism of the ancient sage as follows: "If I am not for myself, who will be for me. If I am for myself alone of what use am I? And if not now—then when?" All the real advancement of what we call civilization has been under the co-operative principle. But we are not civilized. We have merely entered on the first stage.

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep, who can,"

is still followed, more or less, under the name of competition. Science has called it the survival of the fittest. It rules to a great extent in the animal world, except where man has taken a hand in the game, and to our eternal shame in the world of mankind, merely because man, with all his power of reasoning, has not risen to the opportunity afforded him. After a century of unexampled progress, of great achievement in invention, we have at the one end a plutocratic class rich beyond even the former dreams of avarice, and at the other end millions who do not know scarcely where tomorrow's meal is to come from. We are riding headlong towards a precipice. The real functions of any government is to establish "homes" for its citizens. The real wealth of any country, is the character and health and wisdom of its inhabitants. How much has any of our governments done to promote these things? Like the ancient Jews, we have rules and regulations by the score, but, said the Prophet Micah, of what use are all these? All you need is "to do justice, to love mercy," as far as the material world was concerned; and his counsel is as applicable today as it was 3000 years ago. We have in Canada merely repeated the mistakes of the past eras of mankind. All the resources of Canada, "the heritage of its people" have been recklessly squandered. Now when it is almost too late a little thought is being taken of the future, and starting on our way, like Bunyan's Pilgrim, we find opposed to us the plutocratic lion and all his brood of vested interests, all being declared so sacred that none must touch. To do right, however, one must know what right is, and hence, as Mr. Wood states, we must have organization, first as classes, and having studied the true needs and position of our class, to get in touch with other class groups, and become acquainted with their problems and aspirations, and finally to form and pass laws that shall deal justice to all and sundry. For any person to declare that our present civilization is the best possible that mankind can produce, is to argue that all the teachings of our wisest sages and prophets are but hectic dreams.—G. D. Angus, Melville, Sask.

A proper money system should expand according to wealth created. The present system gives the bankers the absolute monopoly to expand and curtail credit and note issue at will. This is the source of joy to the banker, but the source of woe and misery to the masses.—John Egger, Sullivan Lake, Alta.

We all know how gold is obtained. It takes years of efforts to dig \$1,000,000 of gold. It costs less than \$100 to print \$1,000,000 of paper money. It costs still less to grant banking credit, merely a book entry at banks. In normal times it is quite safe to grant credit five times to all the money in the bank. Yet, the two latter kinds of money draw just as much interest as real gold. Contrary to public belief they are not backed up by gold.

On December 31, 1921, there were \$184,602,546 of bank notes in circulation. Deposits with minister of finance for security of note circulation were \$6,529,310, or a little over three per cent. The central gold reserve is no security for bank notes, for according to section 61 of the Bank Act, banks are allowed to issue notes to the amount of paid-up capital and deposits in central gold reserve. This gold should be used for balancing international trade. If it had been so used in 1920, the Canadian dollar could never have sunk to 85 cents in New York. Our bankers preferred to hang on to their gold and make the public pay the difference in exchange rates.

Bank notes are only credit slips backed up by the assets of the bank. So is every farmer's and business-man's note backed up by his assets. The banker draws interest on his debt (his note-issue) and that (thanks to the checking system which made banking credits possible) five times, while all others pay interest on their note issue. The total wealth of Canada is estimated by different authorities from 12 to 20 billion dollars. If the same privileges were granted to all other classes as is granted to bankers, there would be from 60 to 100 times as much paper money in



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Best quality, full gauged, well barbed, heavily galvanized—the best that money can buy.

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Lyman 4-point, 80-rod spool.....	\$3.95; per mile, \$15.80
Glidden 2-point, 80-rod spool.....	3.80; per mile, 15.20

F.O.B. REGINA-SASKATOON

Lyman 4-point, 80-rod spool.....	\$4.35; per mile, \$17.40
Glidden 2-point, 80-rod spool.....	4.20; per mile, 16.80

F.O.B. CALGARY-EDMONTON

Lyman 4-point, 80-rod spool.....	\$4.85; per mile, \$19.40
Glidden 2-point, 80-rod spool.....	4.70; per mile, 18.80

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Great Bargains are offered on a number of different lines of machinery, of which stock is too small to advertise generally. Send for a copy—you will make savings that will surprise you.

"Meadows" Power Washing Machine

With swinging safety wringer. Order No. 31. This double tub washer with platform as shown; weight 330 lbs.

F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
\$50.00	\$53.50	\$55.00

Half-Horse Power Engine, \$20.00

Made for running a Washing Machine, Cream Separator or other light machinery. You do not have to move your pumping engine for such chores when you have one of these little engines.



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U.G.G. Standard Five-foot Mower

\$50⁰⁰ F.O.B. WINNIPEG

\$55⁵⁰ F.O.B. CALGARY or EDMONTON

X25—U.G.G. Standard 5-foot Mower with two knives, trees and yoke; wt. 700 lbs.	\$50.00	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X26—U.G.G. Hay Buncher Attachment for 5-foot mower; wt. 45 lbs.	7.00	8.00	8.50

U.G.G. Standard Sulky Rake

10-foot Rake—32½-inch teeth. Flat points, guard teeth, trees and yoke; wt. 48 lbs.

\$32⁵⁰ WINNIPEG **\$34⁵⁰** REGINA or SASKATOON

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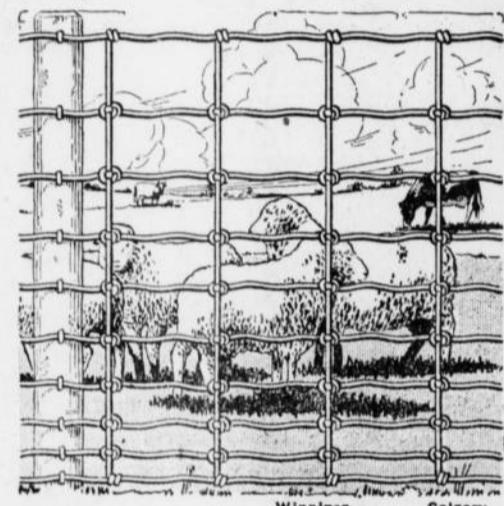
Top and bottom wires 10 gauge, others 12 gauge; 10 line wires, 13 inches between uprights

**40c per Rod
\$128⁰⁰ per Mile**

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50c per Rod

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Staples—1½, 1¾ and 2-inch, in 100-lb. kegs or bags.....	Winnipeg	Calgary
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No. 9 Spring Coil Wire—Per 100-lb. coil.....	1.50	1.75
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	5.50	6.50

Heavy Horse, Cattle and Sheep Fencing

No. of line wires	Height in inches	No. of upright stays per rod	Distance between upright stays	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Calgary or Edmonton
640-9	40	9	22 ins.	.35	.45
748-9	48	9	22 ins.	.40	.50

MEDIUM AND HEAVY Hog and Sheep Fencing

No. of line wires	Height in inches	No. of upright stays per rod	Distance between upright stays	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Calgary or Edmonton
726-15	26	15	13 ins.	.30	.40
726-30	26	30	6½ ins.	.40	.50
834-15	34	15	13 ins.	.35	.45
834-30	34	30	6½ ins.	.45	.55
936-12	36	12	16½ ins.	.45	.55

General Stock and Barnyard Fencing

No. of line wires	Height in inches	No. of upright stays per rod	Distance between upright stays	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Calgary or Edmonton
1050-15	50	15	13 ins.	.40	.50
1050-12	50	12	16½ ins.	.55	.65

Field Gates

All sizes, from 8 feet wide to 16 feet wide, and 4 feet or 4½ feet high, from \$6.00 to \$9.00 at Winnipeg, and \$6.50 to \$9.50 at Calgary or Edmonton.

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All sizes from 3 x 3 to 4 x 4, \$2.00 at Winnipeg and \$2.50 at Calgary or Edmonton.

U.G.G. Fencing Prices, like Machinery Prices, are down to a basis that is equitable when compared with the Prices of Farm Produce

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